

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN HOLDS WEEKLY BRIEFING

PRC, USSR Foreign Minister Visits

OW180954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0944 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that no specific dates had been fixed for an exchange of visits by the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers during Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's recent visit to China.

Speaking at a weekly press briefing here this afternoon, the spokesman said that the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers had exchanged invitations for visits when they met in New York last September. He said that during Kapitsa's visit, the question of exchanging visits by the two foreign ministers was discussed, but no specific dates were fixed.

Action on Glenn Proposal Lauded

OW181032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1021 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- China expressed its appreciation here today that the U.S. Congress has dropped the proposal by Senator John Glenn. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman made this remark at a weekly press briefing this afternoon.

The proposal calling for unilateral changes by the U.S. side in the provisions of the Sino-U.S. nuclear energy agreement was approved by the U.S. Senate December 9. "Not long ago, we stated the position of the Chinese side on Senator Glenn's proposal. We wish to express our appreciation that the U.S. Congress has dropped it," the spokesman said.

Speaking on the incident involving Li Xizhi, a Chinese student in the United States, he said that China has learned that the U.S. police have withdrawn the charge against Li. "We hope that no similar unpleasant incident will occur again," he added. He said that the U.S. quarters concerned have already apologized to China over the incident, and expressed their willingness to pay Li's medical expenses. Li was arrested by police on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. He was formally charged with resisting arrest, although the police had admitted the arrest was a case of mistaken identity.

Condemns SRV's 'Vilification'

OW180944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0933 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that so long as the Vietnamese troops do not stop provocations, the Chinese frontier guards will fight back forcefully. He said this at a weekly press briefing here this afternoon while commenting on the statement of a Vietnamese vice-minister of defense that Vietnam would "oppose China's policy of expansion on a long-term basis".

He said: "This shows that the Vietnamese authorities will continue to cling to their position of aggression against Kampuchea and opposition to China. And this is also what they are doing now." He added that as another dry season is drawing near, the Vietnamese aggressor troops have started a new offensive against the resistance forces in Kampuchea. At the same time, Vietnam has intensified its armed provocations against China along their common border. The Vietnamese authorities' vilification and deceptive propaganda against China are no more than their habitual practise aimed at concealing their acts of provocation, he stressed.

Condolences at Romulo's Death

OW180940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0930 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today expressed "profound condolences" over the death of Carlos Romulo, former Philippine foreign minister, who died December 15. At this afternoon's weekly press briefing, the spokesman praised General Romulo as an outstanding statesman and diplomat who had made valuable contributions to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and the Philippines. "The well-known and respected friend of the Chinese people," the spokesman said, adding that Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian had already sent a message of condolences to his relatives. Romulo, one of the founders of the United Nations, served as the first Asian president of the U.N. General Assembly, in 1957.

XINHUA 'YEARENDER' ON EUROPEAN SECURITY WORRIES

OW180820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 18 Dec 85

["Year-ender: Superpower Rivalries -- European Worries and Uneasiness (by Xia Zhimian)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The heated debates over Euro-missiles and the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) during the past three years symptomise the European uneasiness over the intensified arms race between the superpowers and their own security.

During the "detente" of the 1970s, the Soviet Union gradually deployed massive SS-20 medium-range missiles in East Europe, which gave the region an edge over West Europe in medium-range missiles. In response, the United States insisted that its European allies agree to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles on their soils in conformity with provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

In the fall of 1983, debate on Euro-missiles ruptured West Europeans, who found themselves facing a difficult choice: They could either refuse the U.S. missile deployment to offset Soviet missile superiority, or they could accede to the U.S. demand, thereby becoming a nuclear base more accessible for the United States and a target more vulnerable to the Soviet attack. The debate concerned not only West Europeans but East Europeans as well, because the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe could spark fresh deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in East Europe.

While the Euro-missile crisis festered, another debate burst into the political arena in March. The new debate was sparked by the U.S. invitation to Western European countries to participate in its development of the SDI -- a Soviet missile-targeted space defence system. The Soviet Union reacted by issuing a stern warning to Washington and exerted strong political and diplomatic pressure on the West European governments.

West European countries fear that by participating in SDI, they would be drawn into the superpower arms race in outer space. The dilemma is so acute that even West Germany, one of the closest U.S. allies, feels hesitant to finalize its decision. At the same time, East European countries too share the uneasiness and worries of their Western counterparts over the escalation of the arms race into outer space.

The two debates reflect the differences in interests between the superpowers and the European countries.

For the superpowers, Europe is a stage for their global rivalry where neither side can establish military superiority. Therefore, the two sides compete with each other in both the quality and quantity of missile systems deployed in the continent. Although the European countries still belong to two antagonistic military blocs, fundamentally, they feel less secure as they are further involved in superpower arms race and have more missiles deployed on their soils.

It is from this feeling of insecurity that the Netherlands delayed for two years its final agreement on deploying 48 cruise missiles on its soil, while a few East European countries expressed unhappiness at the deployment by the Soviet Union of more missiles on their territories. For that same reason, most West European countries have declined the U.S. invitation to participate in SDI. West European countries are also uneasy at the possible disjointing of their defence cooperation with the United States, which might be caused by the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles and the space defence systems.

The deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles to defuse the threat of Soviet missiles is a double-edged sword. While it is indeed in the interest of West Europe, it also makes it possible for the United States to wage a war in the future with medium-range missiles in the West European countries instead of strategic missiles in its own territory, thus restricting a nuclear war to Europe. As for SDI, some Western military experts believe it is designed to shoot down strategic missiles travelling at a high altitude and may be of little use in protecting West European ground targets from Soviet medium-range missiles, which travel at much lower altitude.

Expressing his concerns at the possibility of disjointing European and U.S. defense, the Inspector-General of Bundeswehr Wolfgang Altenburg said on November 29 that the security of the NATO countries could not be categorized. He said that the "community of risk" can not be allowed to disintegrate and that "limited and local conflict" was strategically unacceptable.

The shared uneasiness among Europeans is changing their international outlook and, in the long run, the situation in Europe. This change is reflected in the surging demand in Europe for disarmament, in closer inter-European cooperation and in multi-lateral disarmament negotiations.

As another aspect of the change in Europe, West European countries are also strengthening their independent defenses, expanding cooperation in weapons production, reviving the West European Union and developing European high-tech program, "Eureka".

After the U.S.-Soviet summit last month, Europeans felt some relief at the relaxation in East-West tension. But as the West German magazine DIE ZEIT pointed out, Europeans know that "the policies of big powers are determined by their interests, not by atmosphere." Although the summit in Geneva improved the political atmosphere, the disarmament positions of both sides remained unchanged. The uneasiness and worry in Europe, therefore, still lingers -- and one suspects, is likely to linger for quite some time yet.

REAGAN VETOES TEXTILE IMPORT QUOTA BILL

OW180958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0936 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 17 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan tonight vetoed a protectionist bill to cut textile, shoe and copper shipments to the United States by setting strict import quotas on them. The so-called Jenkins bill legislation was controversial at home and severely criticized abroad.

The bill, which was passed by the House of Representatives in November and by the Senate earlier this month, would spur foreign retaliation against U.S. exports, costing Americans jobs, Reagan said in a statement. "It is my firm conviction that the economic and human costs of such a bill run far too high," the President said. "Because the bill is so sweeping in its provisions, we could expect that retaliation to be extensive. Workers in agriculture, aerospace, high-tech electronics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals would be the first to feel the retaliatory backlash," the President added. "But the damaging effects would soon be felt by every American in the form of lost jobs, higher prices and shrinking economic growth," he said.

Although the bill was approved by both houses of Congress by votes of 255 to 161 and 60 to 39, it won less than the two-thirds majority which would be needed to override a presidential veto. Meanwhile, Reagan said he has directed Treasury Secretary James Baker to study the import levels of textiles and clothing to make sure the imports had not exceeded limits agreed upon in international negotiations. Baker will report back to the President within 60 days.

TWO U.S. FIRMS AWARDED OIL EXPLOITATION CONTRACTS

OW171322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Two American oil companies were awarded a new contract area in the South China Sea to search for oil, China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) announced here this afternoon. The block won by Phillips Petroleum International Corp. Asia and Pecten Orient Company is about 150 kilometers offshore from Shenzhen, one of China's special economic zones, and covers an area of 4,473 square kilometers.

CNOOC and the two American companies signed a contract in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The area is located on a depression in the Pearl River mouth basin where important discoveries of gas and oil have been made, a CNOOC official said.

This is the third contract CNOOC signed with foreign firms in the second round of bidding for China's offshore oil which began in November last year. In the past one month and more, CNOOC signed the last contract of the first round of bidding (1982-1983) and the first two contracts of the second round with oil companies from Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom. The two American companies participated in the first round of bidding, and important oil and gas discoveries including two highly productive wells have been made in their block won in the first round. The new contract area is adjacent to the former block, CNOOC said.

Since the beginning of the second round, CNOOC has received offers made by 24 companies from 10 countries. Negotiations are still underway and more contracts are expected to be signed. Zhao Zongnai, Chinese vice-minister of petroleum industry, was present at today's signing ceremony and met with representatives of the American companies after the signing ceremony.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JI PENGFEI HONG KONG VISIT

Inspects Bank, Firms

HK171258 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1117 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Hong Kong, 16 Dec (XINHUA) -- This morning, Ji Pengfei, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, conducted an inspection of the Bank of China, China Merchants, and China Resources (Holdings) Company in Hong Kong and granted an interview to more than 100 managers, directors, chairmen, section chiefs, and advisers of the three Chinese organizations. He held that great achievements have been made by these organizations and encouraged all staff and workers there, including both personnel sent by China and local employees, to make greater contributions to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and the modernization drive of the motherland. Ji Pengfei was accompanied by Zheng Hua, deputy director of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch. Jiang Wengui, vice chairman of the Bank of China, Yuan Geng, vice chairman of the China Merchants Group, and Zhang Jianhua, vice chairman and general manager of China Resources (Holdings) Company, respectively met Ji Pengfei at the gates of their buildings.

During the inspection, Ji Pengfei listened to a brief report on the work of the three Chinese organizations. He was satisfied with the increasing amount of deposits in the Bank of China and the loans it has provided to China's interior areas, the comprehensive management of the China Merchants' and China Resources Groups, and the rapid development of the outwardly oriented economy and import and export business. While inspecting the Bank of China, he said that since Hong Kong is an outpost of the motherland, the implementation of the principle of "one country, two systems" and the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong will not only be advantageous to Hong Kong and the modernization drive of the motherland, but also to international affairs. When Hong Kong becomes a special administrative region after 1997, all its undertakings will continue to develop. Therefore, he required the Chinese organizations in Hong Kong to workout long-term plans and work more courageously so that they can do a better job and make more achievements in the future.

According to the presentation, as a result of the continuous development over the past few years, the number of subordinate organizations of the Bank of China and the China Merchants and China Resources Groups has reached more than 200, some of which have been set up in Shekou. Most working personnel of these organizations are local employees, who have lived in Hong Kong for many years or were born in Hong Kong. Those sent by the Chinese authorities are in the minority. During the inspection, Ji Pengfei told the people present: "You are all very busy working in the outpost, and must be working very hard. You have made great achievements. I wish to extend greetings to you." He continued: "Hong Kong is a place where you can display your ability and wisdom and can do a lot of things. I hope you will make continuous efforts so as to make greater contributions to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and to promoting the four modernizations of the motherland. This is what the people and the motherland expect of you."

Meets Foreign Businessmen

OW171644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Hong Kong, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with over 40 foreign entrepreneurs residing in Hong Kong including international bankers and active members of the region's financial and business community.

Ji told them: "When we look at Hong Kong's successes, the role played and efforts made by our foreign friends in Hong Kong will not be neglected."

The entrepreneurs are representing the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and about 20 banks and other financial and commercial establishments.

Ji, who is also director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, said China has decided to pursue a series of special policies after resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong. The policies include:

- Maintenance of the capitalist economic and trade system,
- Maintenance of the status of Hong Kong as a free port, international financial center and international and regional aviation center,
- Guarantee for the free operation of financial business and the free flow of capital into and out of Hong Kong, and
- Continued participation of Hong Kong as a separate customs territory in relevant international organizations and international trade agreements.

The settlement of the Hong Kong issue, he said, will indeed bring about a major historic change in terms of China resuming its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. However, it will also guarantee the maximum continuity in terms of Hong Kong's social and economic system. He said that Hong Kong's economic activities will operate as normally as they did after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR). "Through cooperation and the efforts of all parties concerned," he said, "especially through friendly cooperation between Chinese and foreigners, Hong Kong will provide a better environment for investors and have more extensive economic contacts with the rest of the world and its social productivity and economy will grow further." "It is because we deeply cherish the hope for the future of Hong Kong that we have adopted a firm and sincere approach toward implementing the Sino-British joint declaration on the Hong Kong issue," he said. He described the declaration as an embodiment of the Chinese Government's basic principles and policies on Hong Kong as well as the spirit of friendly cooperation between China and Britain.

"We are ready to cooperate closely with all parties concerned for the full and faithful implementation of the joint declaration," Ji said. He said China will continue, on the principle of independence, equality and mutual benefit, to fully strengthen its economic and trade links and technological exchanges with other countries, expand the scale of utilizing foreign funds and importing advanced technology, and welcome foreign businessmen to run joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and enterprises with sole foreign investment in China. "Foreign friends in Hong Kong will have a better chance in this field as they are in a more favorable position here," Ji said.

This evening, Ji attended a banquet jointly given by 14 organizations here. They included chambers of commerce and societies of lawyers, accountants, engineers, architects, surveyors and medical and managerial personnel.

Ji said at the banquet that the Chinese Government's principles and policies on Hong Kong are based on the consideration of safeguarding national sovereignty and maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. He said these basic principles and policies on Hong Kong have already been written down into the Sino-British joint declaration and will be taken as the foundation for formulating the basic law of the HKSAR. These policies, he said, will in no way be changed because they accord with the long-term interest of all Chinese people, including Hong Kong compatriots.

Addresses Basic Law Committee

OW180920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Hong Kong, December 18 (XINHUA) -- The Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) was inaugurated here this morning. Visiting Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei, who is also chairman of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, spoke at today's inauguration meeting.

T.K. Ann, the consultative committee's chairman, declared the establishment of the committee at the meeting. Ann is a well-known scholar here and managing director of Winsor Industrial Corporation, one of the major textile producers in Hong Kong.

Five elected vice-chairmen also addressed the meeting which was attended by 174 committee members. Six committee members were absent today. The five vice-chairmen are: Vice-Chancellor of Hong Kong University Dr. Rayson Huang; Honorary Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Wong Kwan-cheng; Justice T.L. Yang, chairman of the Wing On Company (a major commercial group in the region); Dr. Philip Kwok; and trade unionist Li Kai-ming.

Ji Pengfei announced that the basic law of the HKSAR is scheduled to be examined and promulgated in the first half of 1990. There is no precedent to follow in formulating the Hong Kong basic law on the principle of "one country, two systems," he noted. Ji called on people from all walks of life in Hong Kong to offer their opinions and suggestions on the drafting of the Basic Law through the consultative committee or other channels.

According to the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong, China is to establish the HKSAR upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. The Chinese National People's Congress will promulgate a basic law in accordance with Article 31 of the Chinese Constitution, stipulating that after the establishment of the HKSAR, Hong Kong's previous capitalist system and life-style shall remain unchanged for 50 years.

At the first meeting of the Drafting Committee for the basic law of the HKSAR held last July in Beijing, the official drafting body decided to form a Consultative Committee on the proposed basic law. According to the Constitution of the Consultative Committee, the organization "shall act to liaise and work as a bridge between various sectors of the community and the Drafting Committee, as well as serve as an important channel to reflect views and suggestions on the basic law."

A list of 180 members from all walks of life here was agreed November 25 by the 25 promoters of the Consultative Committee, who are all members of the Drafting Committee and reside in Hong Kong. A preparatory meeting elected a 19-member Standing Committee December 6. A chairman, five vice-chairmen and a general secretary were elected from among members of the Standing Committee five days later.

Further Report

OW180924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Hong Kong, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei announced here today that the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is scheduled to be examined and promulgated in the first half of 1990 by the Chinese National People's Congress. Ji, who is also director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council and chairman of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, was speaking at the inauguration of the Basic Law Consultative Committee this morning.

The Drafting Committee will decide on the structure of the draft at its second meeting next April and will work on the first draft in 1986 and 1987, he declared.

After examination and deliberation by the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, the first draft will be published in early 1988 to solicit opinions from various quarters, especially from the Hong Kong compatriots, he added.

The Consultative Committee inaugurated here today was established according to the proposal of the Drafting Committee at its first meeting last July. He said that the Consultative Committee is a representative, non-governmental organization in Hong Kong and that the Drafting Committee is a working body of the National People's Congress for drafting the Basic Law.

Ji described the Consultative Committee as a "bridge" between the people of all walks of life in Hong Kong and the Drafting Committee. It is a "major channel" for offering opinions and suggestions on the work of drafting the basic law of Hong Kong. He hoped for close cooperation between the Consultative Committee and the Drafting Committee.

On the relations between the two committees, he said that one is not subordinate to the other. But they have a common task and objective, he added. There is no precedent to follow in formulating the Hong Kong basic law on the principle of "one country, two systems," he noted. "On the one hand," he said, "in Hong Kong we cannot copy the practise of the mainland, because the two practise different systems. On the other hand, we cannot copy the practise of other countries either, because Hong Kong is part of China."

In drafting the basic law, he said, it is necessary to proceed from Hong Kong's actual conditions, take it as an integrated objective to safeguard the unification of the motherland and maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, and fully and faithfully implement the principle of "one country, two systems" as embodied in the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong.

Ji called on the Hong Kong people to offer their opinions and suggestions on the drafting of the basic law through the Consultative Committee or other channels.

ZHAO ZIYANG PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR CGDK STRUGGLE

OW171504 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that the Chinese Government and people will resolutely support the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

"We will support your just struggle for five years, ten years, a hundred years until you win final victory," Zhao told Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Monique Sihanouk at a dinner they gave for him here this evening.

In his speech, Sihanouk said that the official visit to China by a Democratic Kampuchean delegation headed by Prime Minister Son Sann, Vice-President Khieu Samphan and himself was a great success. He said China's pledge of support has aroused the attention of the whole world and inspired the Kampuchean people and fighters.

Sihanouk said the positive results the Democratic Kampuchean delegation achieved during its visit will surely exert significant influence in strengthening the international position of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and pushing ahead the Kampuchean people's armed struggle against Vietnamese occupation Forces. Sihanouk said the Vietnamese colonialist aggressors will never be able to subjugate the heroic Kampuchean fighters, nor conquer the people who support the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, nor annex the country. The patriotic forces of the three coalition parties, established in 1982, will remain united forever and constantly strengthen their fraternal unity, he declared, adding that they will keep on the struggle for five years, ten years or even longer until Vietnam is willing to carry out the U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea.

In reply, Zhao Ziyang extended congratulations on the successful visit of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation. He said the visit contributed to the unity of the three patriotic parties of Kampuchea and to the traditional friendship between China and Kampuchea and the two peoples. "This will certainly produce positive impact on the Kampuchean people's great struggle against Vietnamese aggression for national salvation," Zhao said.

Expressing admiration for Sihanouk's noble spirit of patriotism, Zhao said that under Sihanouk's leadership, the Kampuchean army and civilians have displayed dauntless dauntlessness, tenacity and sacrifice in their struggle against Vietnamese armed aggression, thus winning wide acclaim from the international community. The Kampuchean people's struggle, he pointed out, is an important component of the world people's great struggle against hegemonism and for world peace.

"The Kampuchean people, united as one and persevering in the struggle, will certainly win final victory in fighting against Vietnamese aggression for national salvation," Zhao said. Then, an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea will emerge in Southeast Asia, he added.

Among the guests at the dinner was Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

COMMENTARY VIEWS NEW CAMBODIA BATTLEFIELD PATTERN

OW171518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 17 Dec 85

["Commentary: New Pattern on Kampuchean Battlefield" (by Chen Xiangnan) -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, with all their bluster in launching the eighth dry-season offensive, have revealed many of their soft spots on the new pattern of the battlefield.

It was reported that having massed in several provinces along the Kampuchean-Thai border some 90,000 troops with large numbers of tanks, guns, rockets and other weapons and ammunition, the Vietnamese started on November 10 occasional attacks on barracks of the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea along the Kampuchean-Thai border and repeatedly entered Thai territory. All this augurs a large-scale campaign aimed at both closing the border and mopping up the hinterland so as to eliminate the patriotic resistance forces.

Great changes have taken place on the Kampuchean battlefield since last dry season when the Vietnamese took up some major bases of the resistance forces such as Ampil, Phnom Melai and Tatum. Instead of withdrawing from the border area, as they did after the previous dry season offensives, the Vietnamese stayed on in a bid to close the border. Under such circumstances, the Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces gave up their bases in the border areas and broke up themselves into small units to conduct guerrilla warfare throughout the country. A new war pattern has thus emerged on the battlefield.

In the new pattern, the resistance forces can take advantage of the guerrilla warfare, rely on and mobilize the people, and spread the war across the hinterland.

This year has seen fierce fighting between Democratic Kampuchean forces and Vietnamese troops in areas along the Kampuchean-Thai border as well as around the Tonle Sap Lake, the Mekong River Basin and even Phnom Penh. In recent months, the resistance forces have become even more active and better coordinated under the unified leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. As for Vietnamese occupation troops, the new pattern has forced them to fight both inland and in border areas -- a situation too difficult for them to handle.

The Kampuchean-Thai border runs as long as 700 kilometers through all the woods, mountains and valleys. If the Vietnamese station their troops everywhere along the border, their supply line will be long and vulnerable to guerrillas' attacks. Evidently, the Vietnamese troops may block certain passageways across the border, but they will never have the strength to seal off the whole border line.

In the hinterland, the Vietnamese authorities have conducted clean-up operations and established "strategic villages" in the guerrilla-active areas in order to cut off ties between the people and the resistance forces. Their tactics, however, failed to produce any results. Far from being subdued, the guerrillas have extended the range of their maneuvers, won over more people and contained large numbers of Vietnamese troops.

Since it will be impossible for the Vietnamese either to close the border or to clean up the hinterland, the military stalemate in Kampuchea will continue.

At present, the Vietnamese troops are superior militarily. But history has proved that the Kampuchean people are not to be subjugated. The Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces have emerged increasingly stronger in the struggle for national salvation and won extensive sympathy and support from the international society.

Hanoi and its supporters should make a clear-headed appraisal of the situation in Kampuchea. Otherwise, a historic mistake will be recommitted.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1986 SIGNED WITH BANGLADESH

OW131340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1334 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- A trade protocol for 1986 between China and Bangladesh was signed here today. The protocol, the ninth yearly trade accord between the two countries, was signed by Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin and visiting Bangladesh Minister of Commerce Kazi Zafar Ahmed.

The guest minister and his party are scheduled to leave here tomorrow for a tour of Hangzhou before returning home.

'YEAR-ENDER' VIEWS SOVIETS IN AFGHANISTAN

OW160924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 16 Dec 85

["Year-ender: New Momentum for Afghan Resistance, Greater Losses for Soviets (by Ma Guang, Zhang Zhinian)"] -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Afghan resistance forces have gained new momentum in their armed struggle against Soviet invasion in the past year, the sixth since the small Central Asian Muslim state was occupied by its superpower neighbor in December 1979.

Apart from maintaining high morale and becoming better-equipped and more experienced, the Afghan resistance forces have enhanced in the outgoing year the unity among different organizations and displayed closer coordination on battlefields. All this has greatly contributed to their success.

In May this year, seven major guerrilla organizations merged into one Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahidin (holy war fighters) with a joint supreme council. During the battles in Konar Valley and Jajay District of Paktia, thousands of guerrillas belonging to several organizations fought side by side.

Qulbbudin Hekmatyar, the spokesman of the alliance, told the press that the Afghan resistance forces now control 90 percent of the territory and so far the Soviets have paid dearly for their aggression with 60,000 casualties for their troops and the army of the Soviet-installed Karmal regime and over 400 helicopters downed. In order to stamp out resistance and control the situation, the Soviet-Karmal troops have, since mid-May, launched several fierce offensives, which were unprecedented in scale.

The Soviet war tactics were generally similar in all operations, with indiscriminate shelling and bombing of the populated areas as well as the guerrilla positions first, and paratroops and helicopter-borne commandos taking mountain heights and vital routes before attacks by main forces. There were, however, two salient features in the Soviet military campaigns this year:

First, their large-scale offensives were concentrated along the Afghan-Pakistan border to the east. The attacks of the Soviet-Karmal troops in eastern provinces of Konar and Paktia were cases in point. In Paktia, they attacked a village only one kilometer from the eastern border.

Second, this year's offensives were spearheaded by the Soviet troops themselves instead of the Karmal troops as they had been before. There was also the increased use of Soviet paratroops, helicopter-lifted commandos and other troops specialized in ambushes. All this betrayed the ineffectiveness of the Karmal troops and added to the Soviet death toll. In August campaign in Paktia Province alone, the Soviets suffered over 700 casualties.

The Soviet offensives were designed to break the prolonged siege on the Karmal-troop garrisons, to keep supply-lines open, to edge guerrillas out of their bases, turn the areas into unlivable wastelands, and to close the border and cut off supply routes for guerrillas. But, for all their superior weaponry, the Soviets have failed to attain their goals.

In late May, the Soviet-Karmal troops dispatched some 10,000 troops with 60 bombers, 80 helicopter gunships and over 200 tanks and armoured cars to Konar Province, in a bid to clear the supply route between the provincial capital and border garrison Barikowt, and thereby squeeze out the guerrillas who had encircled the garrison for 11 months. The attacks, however, were blunted by the guerrillas, who took advantage of favorable terrain and resorted to guerrilla warfare. During the fighting, the guerrillas killed or wounded over 1,000 Soviet-Karmal troops and maintained their strongholds in border towns when the enemy retreated. Similarly, the Soviet offensive in Kwost District of Paktia Province was thwarted by guerrillas, who wrecked dozens of Soviet tanks and armoured cars, downed at least four planes and killed some 1,000 Soviet-Karmal troops.

To support the resistance in eastern provinces, the guerrillas in other parts of Afghanistan stepped up their assaults on the Soviet occupation troops. In early September and later October, they raided with rocket fire the Soviet Embassy and residential quarters of Soviet officers in Kabul. All this prevented the Soviets from breaking the military stalemate with their troops controlling only the major cities and key communication lines, while the rest of the country remains in the hands of the Afghan resistance forces. One Soviet official was quoted as conceding a "marked increase" in Soviet casualties. Radio Kabul has also admitted that there were severe clashes between the Soviet-Karmal troops and the mujahidin in 16 out of 28 Afghan provinces.

The war in Afghanistan has been devastating. It has ruined numerous villages, laid waste to large tracts of farmland and killed over one million people, 95 percent of whom were civilians. The war has also driven more than 4.5 million people to foreign lands as refugees.

At the United Nations General Assembly this year, 122 countries adopted yet another resolution calling for a Soviet pullout from Afghanistan. The only thing that can be said with any certainty is that while Soviet troops remain on their soil, the Afghan people will resist.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRENCH DEFENSE OFFICIAL

Xu Xin Hosts Dinner

OW131618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a dinner for General Jacques de Barry, secretary-general of national defense of France, and his wife here this evening. In his toast, Xu expressed his conviction that the current visit by De Barry would further consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and French Armed Forces, whose friendly contacts and technical cooperation have increased constantly. De Barry also toasted the constant strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two armed forces. The French visitors arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense.

Meets Xiao Ke

OW151530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Minister of National Defense Xiao Ke met with General Jacques de Barry, secretary general of national defense of France, and his wife and party this evening. Xiao spoke highly of France's independent policy and its efforts to safeguard world peace. De Barry said that there are many points in common between China and France. Both countries love peace and are opposed to hegemonism, and both stand for respecting other countries' independence and not interfering in other countries' internal affairs, he added [words indistinct] a dinner in honor of the French guests after the meeting.

Present on the occasion was Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. De Barry is leaving Beijing for other parts of China tomorrow.

UNITED KINGDOM'S LORD YOUNG REPORTS ON PRC TRIP

OW171647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Hong Kong, December 17 (XINHUA) -- British Secretary of State for Employment Lord Young said he was very impressed by China's open policy and willingness to expand trade with other countries. He said this at a press conference here today after a visit to China at the head of a British trade mission which consisted of senior representatives from six British companies.

Young, who arrived here today, said the members of his mission held separate meetings with their Chinese counterparts to discuss specific project opportunities. "Following the introduction of a 100 million pounds sterling soft loan facility in October," he said, "we were able during this visit to reach agreement in principle that six projects would be supported under the facility." The projects, he said, included a thermal power plant, re-equipment of a tractor factory and four other projects in the equipment and machinery fields. He said that both sides started discussions on a further 20 projects, including a rural telecommunications project in Sichuan, optical transmission equipment in Shanghai, a large telecommunications development in the Yangtze River Delta, a container port, an aluminum smelter and a major subway project. "We envisage further progress when (a delegation from) the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and trade visits the United Kingdom early in 1986," he said.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SFRY CABINET OFFICIAL

Welcomed by Tian Jiyun

OW131554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, flew into Beijing this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Sukovic is also Yugoslav chairman of the Sino-Yugoslav Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee.

He was greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Jie; and Yugoslav Ambassador to China Zvone Dragan.

Talks With Tian Jiyun

OW140910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun held a talk here today with Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the consistent growth of their bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, economy and technology, and exchanged views on further development.

Sukovic said that conditions are ripe for bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, industry and technology. He said Yugoslavia will make efforts to put into effect those projects which are under consideration. Yugoslavia will purchase more Chinese goods so as to solve the problem of the imbalance of bilateral trade, Sukovic asserted.

Tian Jiyun noted that both China and Yugoslavia have a common desire to develop economic and trade cooperation, which will be realized through joint efforts." From the long-term point of view, he continued, trade between China and Yugoslavia should be based on a rough balance.

Tian stressed that China will also take a positive attitude toward the expansion of economic, trade, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation. Apart from cash trade, he also pointed out, both sides can study the possibility of barter trade, which is another way to expand trade.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW171535 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that the Chinese Communist Party and Government attach great importance to the growth of friendly cooperation between China and Yugoslavia and the two parties. They will continue their efforts to develop such relations in an all-round way, Zhao said at a meeting with Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, here this afternoon.

Following his arrival here December 13, Sukovic held talks with Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun on further development of bilateral economic relations and trade.

Zhao said Sino-Yugoslav friendly relations are based on the principles of mutual trust, respect and support, and learning from each other.

China sincerely hopes for further development of bilateral economic cooperation on the basis of their good political relations, he said.

Zhao expressed the belief that through joint efforts bilateral cooperation in economy, trade, industry, science and technology will be further promoted. He said China and Yugoslavia should open up more areas for industrial and technological cooperation. In these fields, he said, they can learn from each other's strong points and make up each other's deficiencies. To develop such cooperation will enable bilateral economic relations to be established on the basis of long-term stability and also help boost bilateral trade.

Sukovic said that he was satisfied with the results of his meeting with Tian Jiyun, and he hoped that the meeting would promote the development of bilateral economic relations. "Yugoslavia views the prospects for cooperation with China as broad," he said. Yugoslavia will make efforts to put into effect the agreements concluded at the meeting and is prepared to take new cooperation programs into consideration, he added.

Zhao briefed Sukovic on the Chinese rural and urban economic reforms, and spoke highly of the efforts Yugoslavia has made in economic reform and economic stabilization. Zhao said that the Yugoslav economic reform provided experience for other socialist countries which intend to carry out reform. Any socialist country which wants to bring into full play the superiority of the socialist system should conduct reform, he added.

Sukovic also praised China for its achievements in reform. He said that it was the third time for him to come to China, and that every time he saw great changes in the country.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

OW171320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met Zvone Dragan, the newly-appointed ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to China, here this afternoon.

Zhao had a cordial talk with the new Yugoslav ambassador.

GOODS, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

OW161706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1986 between China and Hungary was signed here today.

Deputy ot the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Jie and Hungarian Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Janos Ambrus signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, attended the signing ceremony and met with the Hungarian Government trade delegation led by Janos Ambrus.

The volume of trade between the two countries is expected to increase in 1986.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WU XUEQIAN'S SYRIA VISIT

Talks With Vice President

OW171954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1944 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian discussed here today the latest development in the Middle East and other international issues as well as bilateral relations.

During the talks, Khaddam briefed Wu on the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf region and the latest development in Lebanon. "China has been supporting the just struggle of the Arab countries and their people against the Israeli aggression and expansion. We express our thanks to China for its support to us," Khaddam said.

Wu said: "Syria has played an important role in the struggle against the Israeli aggression and expansion and for a just and all-round settlement of the Middle East question." "We are glad to see that progress has been made between Syria and Jordan in realizing political reconciliation and in their common struggle against the Israeli aggression", he added. He expressed the hope that Syria would play greater role in promoting unity among the Arab countries and within Palestine.

Meets Prime Minister

OW172025 Beijing XINHUA in English 2015 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm today conferred with visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Wu said the Chinese Government and people attach great importance to the important role played by Syria in the just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion. Syria has paid heavy prices in this struggle, he added. Wu said that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Syria will be developed further through his current visit.

Prime Minister Al-Kasm said the Syrian-Chinese ties are very strong. The two countries have stood side by side since the Bandung conference for Afro-Asian solidarity in 1955. "We are waging the just struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion and for recovering the occupied lands and restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people on one hand, and we are engaged in national construction for economic and social development on the other," he said.

Foreign Minister Talks End

OW180300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar, concluded their formal talks on the international situation, the Middle East issue and the bilateral relations here today.

During their two rounds of talks today and yesterday, the Chinese foreign minister explained China's basic stand on international issues and its independent and peaceful foreign policy.

He stressed the importance of unity and cooperation among the Third World countries and the struggle against hegemonism to safeguard world peace.

In their discussions on the Middle East issue, the Syrian foreign minister strongly condemned Israel's policy of aggression and expansion. The U.S. economic and military support to Israel is the root cause of Israel's continuation of such a policy, he pointed out. The Syrian foreign minister stressed the importance of realizing a strategic balance with Israel. He called for the convocation of an international conference for realizing a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. He also expressed appreciation of the principled stand of the Chinese Government in giving consistent support to the just struggle of the Arab people.

During the talks, the Chinese foreign minister pointed out that the U.S. support to Israel in its policy of aggression and expansion is the basic cause of failing to solve the Mideast issue for so many years. The principled stand of the Chinese Government for a peaceful solution to the Mideast issue is: Opposing Israel's aggression and expansion, supporting the just struggle of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people for recovering their occupied land and restoring their national rights, advocating that all states in the Middle East have the rights of independence and existence, and supporting the Arab countries and the Palestinian people in their various forms of struggle to achieve their national objectives, Wu Xueqian declared. China holds that the unity of the Arab countries and the unity of the Palestinian people are the key to solving the Mideast issue, the foreign minister said.

The Chinese foreign minister appreciated the important role played by Syria in seeking a comprehensive, fair and lasting solution to the Mideast issue. He hoped that Syria will continue playing its positive role in promoting the national reconciliation between all factions of Lebanon and restoring peace and stability in that country.

During the talks, the two sides discussed ways to further develop bilateral relations and expressed their desire to increase mutual visits and further develop their cooperation in various fields. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu invited his Syrian counterpart to visit China. Faruq al-Shar' accepted the invitation with pleasure.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW170334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid said here today in a press statement that he will discuss with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian the international problems concerning the Middle East development, the Gulf war, the Kampuchean issue and bilateral relations. Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian who is concurrently Chinese state councillor will arrive here on December 18 for an official visit to Egypt.

'Abd al-Majid said that China supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and Egypt appreciates this position of China. China has been playing an important role in the international arena as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. It also plays a vital role in Southeast Asia and is a factor of stability in that region.

On the relations between the two countries, he said, China has close relations with Egypt at all levels and both respect each other.

'HIGHEST-LEVEL' MILITARY ACADEMY FOUNDED IN BEIJING

HK180544 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0258 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Report by reporters Gai Yumin and Xiong Zhengyan: "National Defense University, China's Highest-Level Military Academy, Founded in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA) -- These reporters have learned from the leading organ of the Chinese Armed Forces that China's highest-level military academy to train military commanders -- the PLA Defense University -- has recently been founded in Beijing. Authoritative military sources revealed today that Deng Xiaoping, chairman of Central Military Commission, has appointed Zhang Zhen, formerly a deputy chief of General Staff, as president of the Defense University, and Li Desheng, former commander of the Shenyang Military Region, as the political commissar. The Defense University will recruit students next summer, and the school will open on 1 September next year. At present, preparations are being made for various aspects of teaching.

It is reported that China has more than 100 military academies and has adopted a 3-tiered system to train junior, mid-level, and senior officers. The Defense University is at the top level of the three-tiered system. China's Defense University has been formed by merging the PLA Military Academy, the PLA Political Academy, and the PLA Logistics Academy. Its basic task is to train senior military, political, and logistic commanders at and above the army level for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. It is also to train senior staff officers at and above the military region level and senior theoretical research workers. It also researches strategic issues and the modernization of our national defense and plays an advisory role in policy decisions of the Military Commission and PLA general departments.

Authoritative military sources said that this university, which combines defense tasks with the characteristics of the Chinese Armed Forces, has set up a National Defense Research Department, a Basic Department, an Advanced Studies Department, a post-graduate institute, a Strategy Research Institute, an Army-Building Research Institute, a Marxism Research Institute, and a teacher training course. The National Defense Research Department has the major tasks of studying and researching the strategic issues related to the construction of China's national defense. In addition to senior military cadres, the department also recruits local cadres at and above the provincial level and cadres at and above the departmental and bureau level in the relevant ministries and commissions of the government in order to enable military and civilian cadres to jointly discuss the major issues related to national defense construction.

The Defense University, which is directly under the Central Military Commission, will be run in the manner of opening up to the outside world. It will invite foreign military leaders, experts, and scholars to give lectures in the university, carry out academic exchanges at home and abroad, and select and send in a planned manner officers, teaching and research workers, and students to conduct inspection tours and give lectures abroad. This university will be run in such a way as to turn it into a military academy that is comprehensive, conducts research, and opens to the outside world. It will focus on training senior commanders to satisfy the demands resulting from the modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces in the 1990's and the early 21st century. Therefore, the State Council and the Central Military Commission have emphatically pointed out that the establishment of the Defense University marks a major reform in the Chinese Armed Forces' cadre training system and teaching curriculae and methods under the historical conditions. It is of practical and far-reaching significance in accelerating the modernization and regularization of the PLA and speeding up the construction of our national defense.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS DECEMBER 9TH MOVEMENT

GUANGMING RIBAO Article

HK160945 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Study Hard, Shoulder the Heavy Task of the Four Modernizations Program -- In Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Patriotic December 9th Movement"]

[Text] Five decades have passed since the great, patriotic December 9th Movement was founded. Together with the mass of student youth throughout the country, we commemorate this event of historic significance and hope our contemporary student youth will carry on our cause and forge ahead, fostering the revolutionary tradition of the December 9th Movement, and shouldering the glorious mission of building the four modernizations and invigorating the nation.

Fifty years ago, at the critical moment when the Japanese aggressors were steadily invading our country and the Chinese nation was on the brink of subjugation and genocide, under the leadership of the CPC, patriotic youths and students in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Xian raised the call of "Down with Japanese imperialism," thus unfolding a vigorous mass movement resisting Japanese aggression and saving the nation. Rising in response to the call, people from all walks of life all over the country set up national salvation organizations and staged demonstrations. Consequently, the mass struggle against Japanese aggression and for national salvation developed and turned into a tremendous force that had a bearing on the national political situation. When highly praising the great historic significance of the December 9th Movement, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the victorious Long March of the Red Army boosted the December 9th Movement and the latter helped the former. The combination of the two brought about a popular war of resistance against aggression, saved the Chinese nation, and promoted the interests of the entire nation.

Fifty years later, the aspirations of the older generation of participants in the patriotic December 9th Movement have come true and the reactionary forces of the December 9th period have ceased to exist. A new socialist China has emerged in the East. The day when aggressors could oppress, exploit, and enslave the Chinese people at will has gone forever. The historical mission of the student youth of the 1980's has changed fundamentally as compared with that of their predecessors 50 years ago. The historical mission of the student youth of the December 9th period was to rise up and resist Japanese aggression, to save the nation from subjugation. That of contemporary student youth is to master the skills needed for building the motherland. Unity and national salvation was where the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country lay in the period of the December 9th Movement. Today, preserving the political situation characterized by stability and unity, making great efforts to carry out reforms, and quickening the pace of the socialist modernization program is where the fundamental interests of the population rests. Although the historical mission of contemporary student youth in the new historical period is essentially different from that of their predecessors in the December 9th Movement period, the glorious revolutionary tradition of the December 9th Movement should still be inherited and carried forward. Like the patriotic student youth in the period of the December 9th Movement, contemporary student youth should link its fate and future with those of the motherland and the nation, exerting itself to contribute in building the four modernizations and rejuvenating the nation, and dedicating itself to be motherland if the need arises.

To achieve this, it is necessary to foster a correct world outlook and outlook on life and assiduously study modern scientific and cultural knowledge. Everyone knows that a modern and strong country cannot be built on the basis of fond desires and empty talk, and that modernization cannot be achieved in a country that is closed to the outside world and whose people are ignorant and illiterate, both culturally and scientifically. To shoulder the heavy task of building the motherland, the students must fully use their time while pursuing advanced studies in school, and study hard and still harder. The students in the December 9th Movement period also hoped to study hard in school so as to transform and build the nation in the future. In those years when the nation was in peril and "the vast north of China actually could not hold a quiet desk," they did not have the conditions to fulfill their desire to study. Today the party and the government have created sound conditions and the environment for the student youth to study and, therefore, they should study all the more earnestly. They should study not only the knowledge of ancient and present-day China but also all the world's advanced knowledge, and not only professional knowledge but also Marxist basic theory. They should strive to become Red and expert people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline. Just as Lenin said in his article entitled "The Tasks of the All-Union League of Communist Youth (Komsomol)," only when they arm themselves with the entire knowledge of mankind can they become communists in the true sense.

The December 9th Movement was a victorious movement initiated under the leadership of the CPC. The December 9th Movement and the historical experience in the half a century following the movement, have fully indicated that the CPC is the force at the core leading the whole Chinese people. Only when the mass of revolutionary student youth integrates itself with practice and the workers and peasants under the leadership of the party, can their role be brought into play as people with knowledge, lofty ideals, and youthful spirit. To inherit and carry on the tradition of the December 9th Movement, contemporary youth must willingly accept the leadership of the party; resolutely carry out domestic and foreign policies worked out by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; bring their patriotic actions onto the track of the party line; and courageously forge ahead by closely following the party.

The future of the motherland hinges on youth. Let us always keep the revolutionary spirit of the December 9th Movement young!

LIAOWANG Article

HK171328 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 49, 9 Dec 85 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Remember 'December 9th'"]

[Text] On 9 December 1935, students in Beiping (the previous name of Beijing) staged an anti-Japanese and national salvation movement. The student movement then rapidly spread from Beiping to all parts of the country and aroused the raging tide of a nationwide movement to oppose Japanese aggression and save the nation. This movement formed conditions for the start of the all-round anti-Japanese war in 1937. Now, half a century has passed. In the past 50 years, China has finally stood up after experiencing the hard years of the anti-Japanese war and the war for the people's liberation, a new and independent New China has been founded, and large-scale socialist construction has begun in the country. The glorious tradition of the December 9th Movement has encouraged generation after generation of young students and has shone brilliantly in the various historical stages of China's revolution and construction. Today, when the whole nation is striving to reinvigorate China and to change the backward conditions of the motherland, it is of fresh significance to commemorate the December 9th Movement.

What is the essence of the glorious tradition of the December 9th Movement and the revolutionary spirit Chinese youths developed in this movement? It may be summarized into the following three points:

First, the high degree of patriotic spirit of defending the motherland to the death. The December 9th Movement occurred at the critical moment when the motherland was facing a deep crisis of being conquered. The destiny of the motherland was closely tied to the fate of every person, especially young persons in China. Shall we be slaves of the foreign invaders or be masters of our own country? Every youth had to face this question squarely. Students in Beiping took the lead in shouting this slogan: "Every man has a share of responsibility for the fate of his country." They cherished a high sense of responsibility for the nation and the country.

We may now recall what the young students at that time said: "Rise! People who do not want to become slaves. Use our blood and flesh to build a new Great Wall...." "School-mates, come on, let's shoulder the responsibility for defending our motherland...." What brave and lofty sentiments these are! They heroically shouldered the responsibility for defending the motherland without hesitating to lay down their lives.

Of course, today's situation is greatly different from that 50 years ago. The socialist New China stands towering like a giant in the East, and no foreign enemy dares to regard China as its deserved prey. However, China is still poor and backward. We have learned from our historical experience over the past 100 years and more that "a nation may be defeated if it is backward and may be bullied if it is poor." In order to maintain national independence and to safeguard national dignity, the Chinese people must build their country into a strong and prosperous power.

The CPC and the Chinese Government have announced China's strategy for development: We will use 70 years, through painstaking efforts of several generations of people, to develop China and place her among the advanced countries of the world in the 6th decade of the 21st century. In the first step toward this strategic goal, we will make China a comparatively prosperous society by the end of this century. To carry forward the patriotic spirit of the December 9th Movement, we should link our personal future with the destiny of today's China, like the older generation of people who were determined to "shoulder the responsibility for the destiny of the motherland" when they were young. We may now slightly change the song they liked to sing in the old days: Today, we are studying in the classroom; tomorrow, we will work and make our motherland powerful and prosperous!

Second, students should go among the people, believe in the people, and rely on the people. After the December 9th Movement in 1939, many young students left their classrooms and went to the anti-Japanese frontline, to the countryside, and to factories. They began to integrate themselves with the general public, as they sang: "Workers, peasants, businessmen, students, and soldiers, let's join hands in saving the nation from extinction." They joined their strength to the surging torrents of the people who rose to resist Japanese aggression and to defend the motherland. They believed that only the people as a whole could determine the course of history. Many of them were tempered in the people's struggle. They absorbed nourishment from the people's struggle and built up their abilities. They later became the "pillars of the nation" and rendered meritorious service to the nation. Of course, today's young students do not need to "leave their classrooms and go to the battlegrounds." However, it is similarly important for them to firmly establish the idea of serving the people and the viewpoint of believing in and relying on the masses. If there is an opportunity, they should also go to factories, rural villages, and Army units to contact ordinary people, see things in reality, and study society.

If they just confine themselves to an "ivory tower" and work hard to strive for diplomas without paying attention to current affairs in the country and in the world, they will not become capable people needed by the nation. However, if they merely rely on hearsay and gossip, and if they rashly make presumptuous comments on state affairs, they will only commit mistakes. The important point is that young students should always stand with the people, learn from the people, and serve the people.

Third, scientific theory should be taken as guidance. The most important reason why the December 9th Movement has a splendid position in China's modern history and could exert far-reaching influence in the people's revolutionary movement lay in the fact that the movement was directly led by the CPC and was guided by Marxist theory. After the May 4th Movement in 1919, progressive young people in China made painstaking efforts to seek a path of national rehabilitation and they finally realized the truth that only the CPC could save China and only by using the proletarian world outlook could people find correct solutions for creating a bright future for the country. In the December 9th Movement, the Chinese youths voluntarily accepted the leadership of the CPC and seriously learned how to use the Marxist viewpoint to observe and resolve various questions. This added brilliance to this student movement. After the December 9th Movement, many young people went to Yanan, the sacred revolutionary base; some young people remained in the areas occupied by the enemy to engage in the anti-Japanese struggle led by the CPC. They left their footprints in the course of China's national liberation. If today's young people want to accomplish some meaningful things, they should first seriously study Marxism-Leninism and establish a correct and scientific viewpoint for observing and analyzing things. Otherwise, they will not be able to distinguish right from wrong or may even be misled to a wrong path. We must be fully on the alert against this.

It has been 50 years since the outbreak of the December 9th Movement. The revolutionary spirit of the young students at that time, who dared to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the motherland, still inspires today's young people to carry forward the ideals and cause of the older generation and to work hard to place China among the advanced countries in the world.

The present great era provides a stage for heroic figures to display their prowess. Comrade students, let's take action quickly to shoulder the important mission entrusted to us by the times!

YAO YILIN RECALLS DECEMBER 9TH MOVEMENT LEADER

HK171322 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by Yao Yilin: "Dearly Cherish the Memory of Comrade Dong Yuhua"]

[Excerpts] Dong Yuhua and I met each other in the autumn of 1935. He was then a student at the Chinese University in Beiping and I was student at Qinghua University. I can't remember where or through whom we got to know each other. At that time, north China and other parts of the country were at the most critical moment as a result of the aggression of Japanese imperialists. The progressive elements among the young students in Beiping were all seeking a way to resist Japan and save the country. Both Dong Yuhua and I expressed utmost indignation against the reactionary policy adopted by the KMT authorities in capitulating to the foreign aggressors and ruthlessly suppressing the people at home.

We placed earnest hope in the CPC and the northern expedition of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army in resistance against Japan, cherished the socialist revolution and construction carried out in the Soviet Union, and showed profound sympathy for the revolutionary struggles waged by the oppressed nations and the working class of all countries. Our comradely friendship was established on the basis of such unity of thinking.

From the time we first knew each other, to his death in summer 1939, we met and talked to each other on several occasions, though we did not work together. Our conversations focused on analyzing the situation and work concerning resistance against Japan and national salvation, and seldom involved private matters. During the 4 years of our acquaintance, our personal relations were established on friendly terms and we had no divergences of views in principle. Actually our hearts beat in harmony.

I joined the party in early November 1935. After being admitted to the party, I talked with Comrade Dong Yuhua about recruiting him. He told me that he had taken part in the revolutionary movement in Hubei during the great revolution from 1925 to 1927 and had joined the party there. When the KMT reactionaries betrayed the revolution later, he could no longer stay in Hubei. He came to Beiping, but lost contact with the party organizations. So far as I can remember, he told me on one occasion that he later got in touch with the party organizations.

Comrade Dong Yuhua was one of the leaders of the December 9th Movement in 1935. Apart from leading the anti-Japanese national salvation movement launched by the students of the Chinese University, he took an active part in the preparatory work of the Beiping Federation of Students' Unions and accepted the tasks assigned by the federation.

Of the 4 years of our acquaintance, Comrade Dong Yuhua and I did not meet each other for 1 year. During the other 3 years, we met under the circumstances of secret work and pressing military duties, and seldom had a chance to talk to each other. Our acquaintance was of short duration, but I realized that he was a typical figure from among the Chinese intellectuals.

His work during the 4 years can be divided into the following three sections: First, a student leader of the December 9th Movement; second, a professional revolutionary and worker of the party's anti-Japanese national united front; and third, a military commander and political worker in the war of resistance against Japan. Although no section lasted long, he magnificently fulfilled the tasks assigned by the party. Because he was a true revolutionary and he utterly devoted himself to the Chinese people's revolutionary cause. He accepted the tasks assigned by the party with pleasure and gave no thought to personal gains or loss.

During the 4 years of our acquaintance, he never made conceited remarks or dwelled on his personal gains or losses. He was an outstanding propagandist, but he never made lavish praise of himself. He was a revolutionary optimist. He was always ready to accept and accomplish the arduous tasks assigned to him. Dong Yuhua's job changed frequently during the period from the December 9th Movement to his death. He went to many places and was acquainted with many comrades.

However, only a few comrades had an opportunity to work with him for long and have an intimate understanding of him. I present this short article to show my esteem for him and to introduce him to all comrades who either knew or did not know him.

RENMIN RIBAO ON READJUSTING RURAL PRODUCTION

HK130227 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by the Policy Research Office of the Langfang Prefectural CPC Committee, Hebei: "Strengthen Macroeconomic Guidance in the Course of Readjusting the Rural Production Structure"]

[Text] Abstract: When determining the developmental strategy for our prefecture, we must investigate both internal economic conditions and the external economic environment. The overall consideration of both beneficial and restrictive factors, and strengthening of our understanding and investigation of the latter, is an indispensable link in drawing up goals for economic development and an essential measure for avoiding blindness in development. With the establishment of base areas for all sorts of commodities, it is necessary consistently to increase the efficiency of the rural economy, and to promote its regionalization and specialization. We must constantly improve the capacity of the agricultural production structure to deal with changes, creating a relatively stable situation in the whole of this structure; care must be taken to support those production links and activities that do not produce good partial or short-term results, but which produce great long-term, social, or ecological results, because this is an indispensable link in the overall development of the economy.
[end abstract]

The last few years have seen relatively great readjustment in the agricultural production structure of Langfang Prefecture. If we compare 1985 with 1980, the proportion of cash crops in horticulture rose from 21 percent to 43.4 percent; the proportion of forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery in agriculture rose from 6.4 percent to 20.7 percent, while in the rural economy, the proportion of second- and third-category products rose from 40.7 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively, to 42.3 percent and 17.7 percent, respectively. As for the tremendous results achieved by the readjustment, predictions are that total income for the prefecture's rural economy in 1985 may reach 3.2 billion yuan, a more than 200-percent increase over 1980, while average per capita net income among the peasants will have reached 550 yuan, a 400-percent increase over 1980.

Experience has shown that the readjustment of the rural production structure constitutes a complex change involving all aspects of the rural economy and its relations, and given the long-term nature of the problem, and the many contradictions that are produced, old and new problems become intermingled. Under these conditions, a major task facing leaders at all levels is to continue to make use of the dialectical approach, to conduct comprehensive analysis of all the various factors and trends as they emerge and change, to do a good job of macroeconomic guidance, and to prevent one-sidedness in the reform.

When Determining the Developmental Strategy for Our Prefecture, We Must Investigate Both Internal Economic Conditions and the External Economic Environment

The strategy for the economic development of a prefecture is determined mainly by that region's economic characteristics, while these characteristics exist in relation to those of other regions. Compared to most prefectures, our prefecture is suburban; while compared to the more central suburbs of Beijing and Tianjin, it is a distant suburb. In the past, we tended to compare our prefecture with most other prefectures; we came out well in the comparison, but were unable to discover what our special qualities were. Since this year, however, we have gradually come to feel that on the issue of aiming at and serving the cities, our competitors are not the general run of agricultural areas, but the central suburbs. This has led us to realize that we must understand not only ourselves but the central suburbs.

Our comparisons made us see that in agriculture, the standards of management in the central suburbs are higher than ours, but the agricultural resources at their disposal are fewer than ours, and that, therefore, we have better conditions than them for the development of horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, and orchards. In industry, meanwhile, the central suburbs have better capability for industrial processing than us, but at the same time they do not have access to such a rich supply of agricultural and sideline products for processing as us, and therefore we have better conditions than them for the processing of agricultural and sideline products. In aspects such as personnel quality and material equipment, the central suburbs are better off than us, but they are worse off than us in terms of labor power and other exploitable natural resources, and therefore we have better conditions than the central suburbs for the development of construction, building materials, and transportation.

Through this comparison, then, we evolved a strategy for development with horticulture, animal husbandry, and forestry as the fuselage, agriculture sideline product processing as one wing, and building materials, construction, and transportation as the other wing. Facts have proved that the maintenance of this strategy opens the doors of the city to us in a long-term way. In 1985, the area devoted to melon growing rose from 220,000 mu in 1980 to 326,000 mu, and supplies still failed to meet demand; in animal husbandry, aquatics, total output value increased by 200 percent over 1980, and the amount of meat supplied to the cities increased 117 percent over 1980, but still only represented 3.7 percent of the annual demand in both cities; fruit production was up 95 percent over 1980, with a 600 percent rise in the amount exported out of the prefecture, but this constituted the equivalent of only 5 percent of the total output quantity imported by both cities. There is still a vast gap, then, between our supply and the demand of the cities.

This brought us to the further realization that some prefectures might fall into the same economic category, but this by no means indicated that they should follow the same path. In the category of city suburbs, there is a difference between central and distant suburbs; and within the distant suburb category, there are differences between the various counties and villages. Therefore, when determining one's own strategy for development, it is necessary to come to a comprehensive, objective understanding of one's own conditions and of the external environment, and only in this way will we be able genuinely to draw up a strategy for development that has our own characteristics.

In Drawing Up Concrete Goals, Take Into Consideration Both Beneficial and Restrictive Factors

Beneficial factors are the prerequisite for economic development, and dictate its orientation; however, without knowledge of and investigation into restrictive factors, it is impossible to draw up realistic goals for the scale and speed of development. In the past, when we developed new industries, we often had the habit of taking into consideration beneficial factors first, which was of course correct; however, there was a general tendency to overlook the investigation of restrictive factors, which was an important reason for certain of our development plans going astray. Losses and lessons have made us somewhat more intelligent. Last year saw speedy development in our prefecture's enterprises, and since things have been going smoothly, the various counties have put forward their own goals for continuing to work toward the goal of quadrupling. At the beginning of this year, leading comrades in the prefecture's party committee went deep into reality, and carried out investigations and surveys of the funds, energy resources, raw materials, and so on necessary for the development of rural enterprises. They discovered that in order to achieve the plan of quadrupling, there was a lack of funds amounting to over 200 million yuan over the whole prefecture; and in the sphere of energy resources, the daily need for the electricity over the whole prefecture amounted to 250,000 kilowatts, whereas the actual supply amounted to only 85,000 kilowatts, only one-third the necessary amount.

In response to this, the party committee adopted active measures to mobilize the masses to collect funds and produce electricity; and at the same time they promptly put forward the policy of "rectification and improvement, and development of key areas," changing their previous targets from an income of 3 billion yuan to an income of 2.5 billion yuan. Because guiding thinking was in line with objective facts, though they ceased construction of a certain number of plants that were just about to be built, they guaranteed the smooth operation of some projects whose construction had already been completed the year before, and moreover completed the transformation of 464 relatively large-scale enterprises, effecting a general improvement in economic results. Facts have provided further proof that the strengthening of knowledge and research into restrictive factors is an indispensable part of drawing up goals for economic development, and a necessary measure for avoiding blindness in development.

In Defining Production Structure, Attention Must Be Paid Both To Developing New Industries and Stabilizing Basic Industries

Over the past few years, rural industry and commerce has grown much faster than agriculture, a situation that will continue for a certain period to come; but this will by no means affect the basic position of agriculture. Even in a suburban economy, agriculture still forms the basis of the "trade, industry, and agriculture" structure. Therefore, when readjusting the structure of rural production, it is necessary to assess the function of agriculture from the point of view of social results, and to maintain the stability of agriculture as the basic sector.

The most outstanding question at present in the issue of stabilizing agriculture as the basis is how to regard grain production. Different demands should be made regarding the level of grain production in each different prefecture. At what level should Langfang Prefecture's grain production be maintained?

In the light of the state of development over the last few years, the following two views may be put forward: 1) In a fairly large economic region, there is an inherent balancing relationship between grain production, mixed management, and other non-agricultural sectors. Only when per capita grain exceeds actual per capita grain demand do cash crops and other nonagricultural sectors experience growth, and in this sense, the level of grain production is a basic condition for the development of cash crops and other new sectors. 2) A suburban economy must appropriately reduce the area devoted to grain production, but the speed of this reduction should be dictated by the speed at which yield and output grows. Over the past 5 years, grain yield in our prefecture has risen at an annual rate of around 10 percent, while total grain output has increased at a rate of around 5 percent. With the growth in grain, the area devoted to grain production has decreased at an annual rate of around 4 percent. Facts have proved that this method of controlling the speed of reduction in grain-growing areas to a rate below the rate of increase in grain production is appropriate. It is not only in line with the current level of agricultural production, but is also an effective method of avoiding the recurrence of disproportions arising from big fluctuations in production.

Based on the above knowledge, it is our opinion that 1.8 mu of cultivable land per capita should and can be enough to achieve self-sufficiency in grain with some to spare. Therefore, with the development of processing industry and animal husbandry, the prefecture should stabilize and continue to improve the level of grain production based on existing levels; in the next few years, per capita grain should be maintained at around 800 jin, rising to 1,000 jin within the next 5 to 10 years. In order to attain this goal, for the next few years the rate at which grain areas are reduced should be slowed down, coming down to a minimum of 2 million mu, so as to maintain a per capita area of over 1 mu.

We Must Constantly Improve the Capacity of the Agricultural Production Structure To Respond to Changes, and Create a Relatively Stable Situation in the Whole of This Structure

Under conditions of a commodity economy, production must be carried out focused on market needs, and market needs often change. In response to this, the various sectors of the rural economy must possess a good information network, adequate backup products, and the ability to undertake constant renewal of equipment and to improve product variety so as to meet changing market needs.

However, agriculture is ultimately different from commerce and small handicraft production; it has a long production cycle, and slow return on investment; some products have a rigid demand and cannot be easily stored; while agricultural production relies to a great extent on the natural world. This demands that the structure of agricultural production, while maintaining a high degree of flexibility, is also relatively stable. Therefore, it is our opinion that after a period of fairly high-speed readjustment, it is extremely important gradually to create a structure that is basically coordinated, rational, and relatively stable.

In order to achieve this relative stability in the production structure, on the basis of strengthening mid- and long-term market research, an important method is to take the characteristics of the region's economy as our starting point, and to establish different commodity production centers. Since this year, a number of bases for melon and fruit growing, animal husbandry, and oil crops have been established.

With the establishment of commodity production bases, the rural production structure is gradually seeing the formation of a situation of "great stability and small readjustments," that is, the maintenance of relative stability in the structure of sectors, but at the same time some specific readjustments in commodities within each sector based on the changing needs of the market. At the same time, with the establishment of commodity base areas, it is necessary constantly to improve results in the rural economy, and to promote the regionalization and specialization of the rural economy.

Attention Must Be Paid to Readjustment of Both Quantity and Quality

The rural production structure consists of a multilevel compound entity; it includes the relationships between all parts of the rural economy, and the relationship between the various products within each part. Therefore, readjustment should be aimed both at quantity and quality; the two are unified. Without quantity readjustment, we cannot achieve efficiency of scale, and without quality readjustment, we cannot take over the market or gain the best results. In this sense, quantity readjustment represents the prerequisite for achieving results, while quality readjustment represents the guarantee for achieving results.

The first stage of readjustment was carried out mainly on the various levels between the sectors of the rural economy and within agriculture, and attention was focused mainly on the rise and fall of ratios between sectors and the increase or decrease of land, while not enough attention was paid to readjusting the quality of goods within each sector and department. Since this year, attention has begun to be drawn to this problem, and many counties and towns, at the same time as carrying out quantity readjustments, are stressing the readjustment of products within each sector. In grain crops, the area of land devoted to maize growing has been reduced by 5.6 percent compared with last year, while the quality of rice and other crops in high market demand has been increased. In cash crops, there has been general improvement in the varieties of cotton, oilseeds, melons, and so on, while vegetables are being developed toward the growing of winter cabbage straw and cabbage, and so on.

This year, Guan County alone has developed over 1,600 mu of straw cabbage. In the area of orchards, management has been strengthened over existing orchards, while new orchards have been developed, and with the market demand 5 or 10 years hence in mind, fine and highly competitive varieties have been selected. In animal husbandry, there has been new growth in meat, poultry, milk, and livestock, and since this year, the whole prefecture has seen an 11.2-percent increase in the breeding of livestock, an 87.1-percent rise in the breeding of dairy animals and poultry, and a 23.2-percent and 15-percent rise respectively in the breeding of cattle and sheep.

The apparent trend of development is as follows: The readjustment of the rural production structure is beginning to turn from quantity to quality. Under the new situation, an important task in the readjustment of the rural production structure henceforth is to further strengthen guidance over quality readjustment, to consistently improve the competitiveness of commodities on the domestic and foreign markets, and gradually to achieve the standardization of product quality.

Attention Must Be Paid to Unifying Short- and Long-Term Results and Economic and Ecological Results

The readjustment of the rural production structure has the aim of establishing a rational and highly efficient agricultural system. This system must be beneficial both to the improvement of short-term, partial, and economic results, and also to the improvement of long-term, social, and ecological results. Therefore, the major criterion for a highly efficient agricultural system is the unification of short-term and long-term results, partial and social results, and economic and ecological results.

If we look at past readjustments, we find that it is easy to pay attention to short-term, partial, and economic results, but long-term, social, and ecological results are often ignored; this is a major reason for the slow growth of forestry, animal husbandry, nonstaple foods, and the fodder industry. This narrow-minded, small-peasant outlook has meant that for a long time the rural production structure has been irrational, and has seriously hindered the development of rural commodity production.

One important way of changing this situation, apart from paying attention to improving cadres' devotion to their work, is to effect a comprehensive development of agriculture, industry, and commerce, focused on crop growing, animal husbandry, and processing; that is to say, focused on production links, the whole process of production should be linked up, from the exploitation of raw materials to the utilization of products, such that all sectors of the rural economy come to form a whole interdependent and mutually promotive entity. For example, Dacheng County has two traditional products, one of which is green bean cake, production of which is concentrated in a few villages in the east of the county. Over the past few years, they have focused on this production and expanded the area devoted to the planting of red and green beans by 52,000 mu, and have, moreover, made full use of by-products from the cake production to develop pig-breeding. This breeding increased in the first half of this year by 23 percent over the same period last year, and at the same time as developing animal husbandry, they have set up three cold storage plants. The other traditional product is dates, which are grown in the southern part of the county. Since 1984, they have expanded the date-growing area by 1,500 mu per year, and have established a number of food-processing plants using dates as the main raw material. These measures have created a beneficial cycle in both areas, with short-term, partial, and economic results, and also long-term, social, and ecological results. According to statistics for Quancun village, date production alone will increase per capita income after 5 years by over 500 yuan, and in addition to income from processing, income will double or triple.

If we are to effect this sort of overall development, we must pay attention in our policymaking to supporting those production links and projects that though they produce small short-term and partial economic results, may bring massive long-term, social, and ecological results, because this is a vital link in the whole chain of comprehensive development.

HEADWAY MADE IN REFORMING MILITIA, RESERVES

OW161931 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 16 Dec 85

[By reporter Gai Yumin]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA) -- Exploring new ways to establish a distinctively Chinese system of reserve forces, our country has made headway in readjusting and reforming the militia and reserve service.

The militia system is a traditional Chinese military system, and militia building is an important aspect in the modernization of national defense. To cope with the new situation of socialist modernization, the guiding ideology for building China's reserve forces has already undergone a strategic shift from preparedness against war to peacetime construction. Over the past few years, the Army and local departments concerned have gone all out to explore new ways to conduct militia and reserve service work in the new period and carry out the following readjustments and reforms:

-- A comprehensive readjustment of militia organizations has been carried out to reduce the scope of the militia establishment, streamline the administrative levels, and set stricter qualifications for militiamen. As a result, the number of militiamen in the country has decreased by 60 percent and grass-roots militia cadres by 80 percent, while the quality of militiamen and grass-roots militia organizations has been further improved.

-- A system combining militia with reserve service has been set up in accordance with the provisions of the Military Service Law. As the basic units of the reserves, militia organizations now supervise reserve personnel, thereby bridging the long-standing gap between the militia system and the reserve service system and further intensifying the building of reserve forces.

-- A fairly large number of reserve units have been set up to try out the reserve establishment of units on active duty at full strength, thereby accumulating rudimentary experience in mobilizing military personnel in wartime.

-- The military training of militiamen has been readjusted and reformed to ensure training quality while lightening the burden of the masses. The number of people taking part in militia training and the time of training have been greatly reduced. Some 1,200 military training bases have also been established in various localities to "support the military with labor," thereby creating a condition for gradually centralizing militia training, which was conducted at scattered points, at the county (city) level. At the same time, student military training has been tried out at a number of schools of higher learning and middle schools.

-- The program for developing militia equipment has been readjusted to strengthen supervision over militia weapons and equipment.

-- In line with the principle of integrating peacetime construction with preparedness against war, the following reforms have been made in conscription work: 1) Instead of PLA units dispatching personnel to the localities to receive enlisted men, the localities now organize and send the enlisted men to report for duty to PLA units. 2) Preliminary bases for providing special technical training for reserve service personnel have been set up as part of the conscription work. 3) Quite a few localities have carried out military service registration to obtain the information about the quantity and quality of citizens to be conscripted, and at the same time reinstated the reserve service registration and statistical work of retired servicemen. These reforms have laid the foundation for intensifying the building of reserve forces and rapidly mobilizing military personnel in wartime.

ALL-ARMY MILITIA RESERVE WORK CONFERENCE CLOSES

OW180058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1225 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA) -- It is necessary to subordinate the militia and reserve service work during the new period to the overall interests of the national economic construction, and organize and mobilize militiamen to work for the economic development, said He Qizong, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff.

In a speech at an all-Army militia and reserve service work conference, which ended today, He Qizong pointed out that an important guiding principle repeatedly emphasized by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission is that the militia and reserve service work must be subordinated to the overall interests of national economic construction. In arranging and putting forth the plans, targets, tasks, and demands of the militia and reserve service work, we must focus on economic construction and conscientiously consider and serve the overall situation. Only thus can the militia and reserve service work follow a correct direction and receive support from local party committees, governments, and the masses.

He said: Considering the needs of such a big country like ours with 1 billion population for ensuring public order and safeguarding the modernization drive in peacetime and waging a people's war in wartime; for advocating the study of general and military knowledge, enhancing the concept of national defense, and stimulating patriotism among the masses of people in peacetime; and for appropriately reinforcing the reserve forces in view of the reduction of the military units on active duty, it is necessary to maintain the militia system and do a good job in the militia and reserve service work. Such work must facilitate national economic construction and must not place additional burdens on the masses of people. Therefore, in carrying out the work, we must reduce the scale, emphasize the main points, improve the quality, and bring into full play the exemplary role of militiamen in building material and spiritual civilization in order to contribute to national economic construction.

The all-Army militia and reserve service work conference opened in Beijing on 14 December. The conference earnestly studied and implemented the instructions of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission concerning doing a good job in the militia and reserve service work during the new period and adopted measures to further readjust and reform the work.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON NANJING PLA UNIT EXPERIENCE

OW140434 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO today frontpages a report on the experience of a certain corps of the Nanjing Military Region in Army streamlining and reorganization.

The party committee of this corps laid down a set of very good regulations: Nobody should do anyone the favor of unprincipled accommodation; nothing should be done in violation of policy; and nobody should act as a so-called good fellow against principle. The newspaper says that all PLA units should learn from that corps of the Nanjing Military Region and be good examples themselves with concrete action in striving for a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social ethics.

PLA NAVY CADRES COMMENDED FOR EXEMPLARY ROLE

OW160632 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0233 GMT 12 Dec 85

[By reporter Huang Caihong]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA) -- Leading organs of the PLA Navy recently issued orders to commend 20 divisional and regimental leading cadres for their model roles in protecting the party's interests at the expense of their own and in leading their subordinates in smoothly carrying out the reduction in strength and reorganization program.

For many years, these divisional and regimental leading cadres have made positive contributions in building up the PLA Navy. In the campaign of Army reduction in strength and reorganization, they have consciously taken the overall situation into account and set examples for the vast number of cadres and fighters. Zheng Wanshan, deputy political commissar of a certain speedboat unit, was among the first to be transferred to the civilian sector in the reduction in strength and reorganization program. But, before his departure, he raced with time in organizing the cadres of the unit's Discipline Inspection Commission to study possible situations that could occur during the reduction in strength and reorganization, and offered views on the work of discipline inspection, which played a vital role in preventing unhealthy tendencies in the reduction in strength and reorganization. While his unit was undergoing reorganization, Cheng Zhonglu, deputy commander of a certain landing craft unit, received an order to lead a convoy to ship motor vehicles to a certain locality. Putting the party's interests above all else and paying no attention to whether he would leave the Navy during the reorganization or stay, he meticulously organized and directed 8 vessels in a voyage totaling over 51,000 nautical miles to transport more than 8,300 motor vehicles. During the 3 months of his mission, he strictly implemented various policies and was commended by the General Office of the State Council.

DEFENSE S&T DEPARTMENTS TO CARRY OUT REFORM

OW111417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0901 GMT 11 Dec 85

[By reporter Chen Zhiqiang]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA) -- According to what this reporter learned from an experience-exchange meeting on reform of the national defense science and technology work system, which concluded yesterday, the departments of national defense science and technology of our country will carry out a major reform next year by introducing a contract system to gradually replace the traditional fund appropriation system.

At the meeting, comrades from military-industrial departments cited many facts to prove that the supply-type administrative system of appropriating funds had led to the separation of responsibility, authority, and profit, made it difficult to arouse the initiative of all concerned, and adversely affected the integration between scientific research and production, development and application, and military industry and manufacture of goods for civilian use.

In the opinion of those attending the meeting, the introduction of the contract system will radically change national defense scientific research departments longtime traditional thinking of counterposing military-industrial production and the commodity economy, overcome the problem of "eating from the same big pot," expand the decision-making power of scientific research units, and arouse the initiative of both the departments doing scientific research and the departments applying their research, thus promoting the development of both national defense scientific research and production. Meanwhile, this will enable scientific research units to devote more effort to developing civilian products and will be conducive to the transfer of military-industrial technology for civilian use and the scientific and technological advance of civilian departments.

Ding Henggao, minister in charge of the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense, addressed the meeting, dwelling on how to implement the contract system, how to carry out in-depth reform of the national defense science and technology work system, and some other questions.

RURAL CADRES URGED TO PROVIDE QUALITY SERVICES

HK160434 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Quit Giving Arbitrary and Impracticable Directions, But Be Bold in Exercising Leadership"]

[Text] At first hearing, there seems to be some truth in the argument that "now that production has been contracted to households, there is no need for cadres." However, if we go to the rural areas to conduct investigations and to solicit the views of the peasants, we will learn that the argument is wrong.

The implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in the rural areas has made it unnecessary for cadres to press people to do something at every stage of production and the commodity economy should not be developed in a rigid way regardless of the actual situation. If we still apply the method of "taking class struggle as the key link" or exclusively issuing administrative orders in leading the current rural reform, it will be both unbeneficial and harmful to the rural economic development. Therefore, the peasants do not want arbitrary and impracticable directions. However, this does not mean that they do not need directions. It is equally bad to refrain from giving directions or to wash one's hands of the business after opposing the practice of giving arbitrary and impracticable directions, that is, going from one extreme to another.

The responsibilities and tasks of rural cadres now are heavier than they were before. A lot of economic work, such as fighting natural disasters, providing disaster relief, and building water conservation projects; and a lot of administrative work, such as planned parenthood, conscription, social order, and cultural construction, must be organized and arranged by rural cadres. Without vigorous and diligent work on the part of rural cadres, it will be impossible to consolidate our rural power. What is more important, we should rely on rural party organizations at all levels and the vast numbers of cadres to implement party policies. Without the guidance of party policies, the rural reforms cannot be conducted successfully and the rural economy cannot be developed. However, without vigorous work on the part of rural workers, the party policies cannot be implemented and the initiative and creativity of the peasants cannot be aroused to develop the rural economy.

We also urgently need cadres to strengthen leadership over rural economic work. People say that "leadership means service." Following the extensive implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in the rural areas, the peasants urgently need the services of cadres in developing socialist commodity production.

The cadres should provide services in various ways, such as providing information, means of production, technical guidance, and other services before, in the course of, and after production. They should also provide services regarding machinery, irrigation, crop protection, epidemic prevention, improved varieties, processing, storage, transportation, marketing, science and technology, operations, and management. Some of these services should be organized by cadres through publicity and education; some should be carried out by supporting specialized households and economic organizations; and some should be popularized through the exemplary role of cadres. If they succeed in providing these services satisfactorily, they will have strengthened leadership over rural economic work. Quality service means quality leadership. Much of this work is unfamiliar to many cadres. If they are unfamiliar with this work, they should learn about it. They should learn while working and find the way through practice. If they refuse to learn and to work but receive their salaries and subsidies as usual, how can they be regarded as cadres?

Reviewing the history of the Chinese revolution and construction over the past half century, we can see that at each turning point in history it was particularly necessary for cadres to work hard and to lead the masses in advancing bravely toward the goal. China's rural areas are developing from a natural economy to a commodity economy. This is another great turning point in history. At this point, leadership by rural cadres should be strengthened. This is a glorious historical task. The vast numbers of rural cadres should rouse themselves and boldly assume the responsibility of leaders.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON MOBILITY OF SOCIALIST LABOR

HK120855 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Yang Haitao: "Explorative Analysis of the Law of Mobility of Socialist Labor"]

[Text] The control of the organization and transference of social labor by means of the "static control system" has been characteristic of China's labor control system over the past 30-odd years. The old labor control system failed to realize the best balance between general demand and supply for the social labor force as a whole. Therefore, it is of great significance to explore the mobility of labor under socialist conditions.

The scope and rate of social labor mobility depends chiefly on the development of social productive forces and production relations. Studying it from the angle of productive forces, we find mobility of labor is the inevitable outcome of the progress of science and technology. Analyzing production relations, we find it to be the objective demand of the social division of labor. The essence of the law governing the mobility of labor lies in the fact that under different economic and technological conditions, it gives expression to the economic relations of mutual selection and coordination between labor, enterprises (or other departments), and society in the matter of employment. In different socioeconomic forms, the law governing the mobility of labor has a different content.

The essence of the law governing the mobility of socialist labor is that under the socialist economic system, all forms of movement and organization of the social labor force as a whole are brought about, in all trades, departments, and areas throughout the national economy, as the social productive forces and production relations rapidly develop, and are made complete and perfect. As a result, the general supply of labor satisfies, in mobility, the general demand for labor in space and time, as well as in quality and quantity, thus ensuring that social labor resources achieve the best combination with socioeconomic, materials, and natural resources in the process of mobility.

The operation of a socialist modernized economy depends on the combination and balance of three resources (the resources of labor force, materials, and funds). Throughout the national economy, the operational point of each of these three resources must lie at the best point of its locus. Otherwise, the deviation of any of these three resources from its operational locus or the slowdown and stagnation of its operational rate will sabotage the balance between the other two resources. The output, input, coordination, and balance of the three resources in various departments, trades, and areas can push forward the development of the entire social economy. When the volume of the flow of materials and funds increases, there is an objective demand for labor to flow into the various industries, departments, and trades throughout the national economy at new rates, with new scopes, and in new volume. And the flow of social materials and funds will be effectively reorganized in the best way, and shaped into various flows of materials in the form of value, when the flow of funds will also be increased in volume. Thus, the three resources will maintain their harmony and balance in the new form.

The law governing the mobility of socialist labor is realized on the basis of the principle of the harmony and identity of the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual. The fundamental aim of the mobility of socialist labor is the identity of the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual at a new height and within a new scope. Through the mobility of labor, the skill of the workers will be brought into full play at their new posts, and the realization of the highest value of their individual productivity will be brought about; at the same time, waste in labor resources will be avoided.

The organization of social labor must go through two channels, one being overall arrangement and the other the social mobility of the labor force. The rejection of either will inevitably bring about serious waste in production means and labor. We have attached too much attention to the overall arrangement of labor in the past, resulting in failure to achieve the best proportional combination between production means and labor; hence, a very low efficiency in the use of the labor resources of the whole society. The rational mobility of labor will make up for the shortcomings of overall arrangement at different levels, and will transfer labor based on need, with necessary proportions of the labor force going to different production means, thus producing the best rearrangements of the combination of labor force and production means throughout society.

The conscious application of the law governing the mobility of labor under socialist conditions will be favorable to the macro-management of social labor, and will realize the best balance between the demand and supply of social labor. It will be favorable to promptly readjusting the quantitative and qualitative structure of the enterprise labor force, improving the capability of enterprise labor as a whole. At the same time it will be favorable to readjusting the capacity, volume, rate, and direction of labor mobility in all trades, departments, and areas, ensuring the harmonious development of social reproduction.

LI PENG ON REFORM OF BUILDING INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT

OW140128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1537 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA) -- Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, said that the purpose of the management reform in the field of building industry and capital construction is to arouse everybody's enthusiasm to emphasize economic results in capital construction. Economic, environmental, and social results are the yardstick to measure reform achievement.

After listening to a report the other day on the national symposium on reform of the management system in the field of the building industry and capital construction, Li Peng said that a series of reform measures adopted in this field in the past few years has been successful. However, in carrying out the systems of economic responsibility, open bidding, and loan making, there have been both achievements and problems. We should earnestly sum up the experience, expand our achievements, and overcome disadvantages so as to make further progress on this new basis. The building industry should consider itself a service industry whose mission is to serve the people, enterprises, production, and the betterment of the people's living condition. Years of experience show that to manage construction well, resorting to economic means or administrative means alone does not work. We have to rely on political and ideological work. This means that we have to take comprehensive measures to solve the existing problems to improve our construction work.

Li Peng said: In the work of construction in the past, we usually set up command posts or preparatory organizations. When a construction project was finished, the organization and personnel were disbanded. Yet, comprehensive management of capital construction -- organically embracing design, building, funding, construction progress, equipment, and material supply -- is system engineering. From now on, we have to put capital construction under scientific management and need specialized agencies and personnel in this field.

CHEN PIXIAN, OTHERS VISIT ART EXHIBITION

OW132152 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0900 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA) -- A calligraphy and painting exhibition by Lai Shaoqi, a famous Chinese calligrapher and painter, opened at the Chinese Art Gallery today. Several hundred people visited the exhibition and congratulated Lai, who was a veteran of the New 4th Army. The visitors included leading Comrades Chen Pixian, Wang Zhaoguo, Li Yimang, Huang Zhen, Peng Chong, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Lu Zhengcao, and Zhao Puchu; and personalities from Beijing's literary and art circles.

PENG ZHEN ON PROGRESS OF HEBEI LIBERATED AREAS

OW160239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 14 Dec 85

[By reporters Wang Qin and Tan Feng]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 14 Dec (XINHUA) -- While conducting investigation and study in Hebei Province a few days ago, Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said: Practice in the nation as well as in Hebei shows that the general principles adopted by the CPC Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct. As for specific policies and measures, we should look carefully before taking each step and gradually develop and improve them. He expressed the hope that party members and cadres in Hebei will uphold communist ideals; carry forward the glorious tradition of self-reliance, plain living, and hard struggle; stand at the forefront in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations; be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts; and serve the people wholeheartedly.

Hebei has many old liberated areas. During the war years, Peng Zhen fought and worked in the province for a long time. He arrived in Shijiazhuang on the evening of 9 December. The next day he invited to a forum leading cadres from four old liberated counties in the Taihang Shan area -- Fuping, Pingshan, Tangxian, and Lingshou -- and two old liberated counties in the plains area -- Gaocheng and Renqiu -- as well as from Shijiazhuang, Baoding, and Changzhou Prefectures.

Leading cadres from the six counties reported at the forum on the tremendous changes that have taken place in their counties and the marked improvements in the people's livelihood.

Peng Zhen said: This forum enables me to see that people in the old liberated areas have not only kept up the fine traditions of the war years but have even further developed it under the new historical conditions. Your practice shows, once again, that the CPC Central Committee's line and the policy of reform are correct. Some comrades are worried that this line and policy might change. On this question, you should explain to the cadres and masses that the general line and principles, which have been proven correct by practice, will not change. We must, under the guidance of these general principles, handle affairs in accordance with the actual conditions. As for specific policies and questions, we must test and study them in the course of reform in line with circumstances and local conditions, upholding those policies proven to be beneficial to the masses and the four modernizations and promptly readjusting those not conforming to reality. We will meet hardships in the course of the four modernizations and reform. However, ours is a long-tempered, mature party and history has shown that we can overcome on our own strength all kinds of hardships that might lie ahead.

After briefings by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, and Governor Zhang Shuguang, Peng Zhen praised the achievements scored by the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee since 1982 in upholding unity and making concerted efforts to promote construction. He expressed the hope that the provincial CPC Committee will uphold principles and unity and lead the entire province to march forward. He emphasized that it is necessary to make a systematic exposition of the party's policies in the light of theory. It is hoped that leading cadres and propaganda departments will actively strengthen this work.

Peng Zhen said that as an old liberated area, Hebei has many veteran cadres and party members. Leadership at all levels in Hebei should set an example in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; work hard to enhance their understanding of theory and communist consciousness; uphold the correct direction while promoting the socialist cause; and set a good example for the masses.

On the afternoon of 12 December, Peng Zhen visited the Ministry of Railway's rolling stock plant in Shijiazhuang and talked with plant cadres, model workers, veteran party members, veteran workers, engineers, and technicians. In the 1920's, Peng Zhen led the workers movement at this plant. When Jiang Shouru, secretary of the plant's party committee and concurrently plant director, talked about how the plant's leading party group persistently carried out education in tradition among the workers and how the cadres and masses of the plant worked as one to promote production and contribute more to the state, Peng Zhen said: The core of education in tradition is education in communist ideals, self-reliance, plain living, and hard struggle. If materials are likened to the foundation of construction, then, ideals are the brains of construction. Construction without brains would lose its bearings. The rolling stock plant had only a few party members 60 years ago. However, they had communist ideals and were therefore able to mobilize the masses to struggle against the formidable enemy. The same can be said of the whole party and the entire nation. After decades of hard struggle, we finally defeated the three major enemies. Now, as the nation is carrying out socialist construction, the same communist ideals are needed if we are to overcome hardships and achieve new victories in the new historical march.

During his stay in Shijiazhuang, Peng Zhen also visited comrades of the organs of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and held informal discussions with comrades of the Huabei oil field.

He expressed the hope that the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee will improve its work methods and strengthen investigation and study, and that the oil field workers will keep communist ideals in mind and make greater contributions to the socialist modernization of the motherland.

DENG LIQUN, OTHERS ATTEND SHANGHAI AWARD CEREMONY

OW150308 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0818 GMT 14 Dec 85

[By reporters Wu Fumin, Zhang Gaopeng]

[Excerpt] Shanghai, 14 Dec (XINHUA) -- Forty-three enterprises today honorably received the "1985 National Outstanding Enterprise in Ideological and Political Work" titles jointly conferred by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Economic Commission, and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, together with commendations. The commendation ceremony was held at the opening session of the second annual conference convened by the Society for Study of Workers Ideological and Political Work at the Shanghai general petrochemical complex.

These outstanding enterprises in ideological and political work were evaluated and recommended by the Society for Study of Workers Ideological and Political Work. Their common characteristics were: Closely integrating economic construction with the reality of reform of the economic structure, timely study of the effects of various economic relations and economic policies on the people, and carrying out appropriate ideological education and education concerning the situation, thereby grasping the two civilizations and scoring appropriate achievements at the same time. The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Economic Commission, and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions called on all enterprises to learn from their advanced experiences, strengthen and improve ideological and political work, and make new contributions to the promotion of the construction of our country's socialist spiritual and material civilizations.

Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee attended today's session. Yuan Baohua, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Gu Dachun, president of the Society for Study of Workers Ideological and Political Work; and Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, spoke one after another at today's session. They pointed out that the important problem existing on the economic front now is reflected by the relatively universal neglect of the construction of spiritual civilization and the relaxation, or even the weakening, of ideological and political work. They stressed that ideological and political work is a science and a complex task, which should be respected by the whole party and the entire society; and that the role and authority of the departments in charge of ideological and political work should be safeguarded.

ANHUI CONGRESS HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW171330 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] The 19th Standing Committee session of the 6th provincial People's Congress opened on 13 December. Chairman Wang Guangyu presided at the session. Vice Chairman Zheng Huaizhou relayed the guidelines of the 13th Standing Committee session of the 6th NPC. Vice Governor Zhang Dawei, entrusted by the provincial people's government, delivered a report on the status of the reform of the economic structure in Anhui's urban areas.

Vice Governor Zhang Dawei said in his report that our province, in accordance with plans drawn up by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial CPC Committee, has focused its attention on the following five aspects of carrying out the reform of the economic structure: 1) ushering in reforms of the wage and price systems; 2) readjusting the rural production structure and implementing the second phase of rural reform; 3) carrying out all-round reforms in the province's 15 cities; 4) trying out comprehensive reforms in 22 selected counties; and 5) streamlining administration, instituting decentralization, and gradually transforming the functions of government organs. Thanks to the extensive development of reform, production, circulation, and economic efficiency have improved simultaneously. However, this development has been uneven. Some localities and departments have been slow in implementing reform and some of the affiliated departments have lagged behind the pace of urban reform. He emphasized that we must continue to study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the CPC Central Committee's decision on reforming the economic structure, further enhance our understanding, give top priority to reform, actively but steadily implement support-reform measures in cities, exercise effective leadership, and successfully carry out the task of reforming the urban economic structure in our province.

On the afternoon of 13 and the morning of 14 December, the committee members examined and discussed Vice Governor Zhang Dawei's report. A plenary session was held on the afternoon of 14 December to hear a report by Feng Jianhua, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, which discussed the work of investigating and redressing the practice among public security organs, procuratorial organs, and courts under which criminals are detained longer than is permitted by law.

Also attending the session were Vice Chairmen of the Standing Committee Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzhong, Zhao Minxue, and Kang Zhijie. Zhang Dawei, vice governor; Zhao Huaishou, secretary general of the provincial people's government; Wang Tongle, president of the provincial People's Higher Court; Feng Jianhua, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; as well as responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses of the eight cities directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and several counties attending the session as observers.

ANHUI'S DEFENSE INDUSTRY DEVELOPS IN PLAN PERIOD

OW180435 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Anhui's national defense industry registered sustained growth and achieved notable results in readjustment and reform during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The industry's total output value grew at an annual rate of 12.4 percent during this period, and its economic efficiency also improved substantially. By following the policy of integrating the production of military goods with that of civilian products, and of readjusting and transforming to produce maximum results, the industry carried out major realignment in all areas in the general interest of developing our national economy.

As a result, military industrial enterprises in the province are progressing steadily in the development and production of both military and civilian goods, in contrast with the past pattern of producing only military supplies. Currently, three-fourths of the enterprises in Anhui's defense industry are equipped with the production and technology structure to produce mainly civilian goods. With each capable of developing a dozen or so new products annually, these enterprises have formed a distinctive, high-standard production network for manufacturing civilian goods, among which are minicars, textile machinery, and pesticides and chemical products, the three pillars of the industry. The enterprises were the first in China to produce minicars in bulk, and are capable of producing 6,000 a year. This has given them a special place in China's auto industry. The textile enterprises are a special force in the province's textile industry, capable of manufacturing a large number of products, with a dozen or so reaching, or exceeding, national quality standards. The industry possesses a considerable capacity for producing civilian demolition equipment and fine chemicals, and is an important force in Anhui's chemical industry.

Along with the increase in civilian goods production, the ratio between military and civilian goods is becoming more balanced as required by the state. In accordance with the plan of the provincial party committee and government, the Anhui Provincial Office for National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry actively pushed forward reforms in various areas in the last 2 years to further invigorate the industry, and to meet the new market situation brought about by the readjustment of the industry's product mix. It allowed subordinate enterprises more decision-making powers regarding production plans, marketing, organizational matters, and financial affairs, and encouraged them to develop multichannel, multilateral economic associations inside and outside the industry. At the same time, it instituted a system of plant directors assuming full responsibility for plant management, and delegating more power to lower levels. It redesignated the basic accounting unit to make it smaller and vigorously implemented the economic contracted responsibility system. All this has aroused the initiative of the workers and stimulated production.

XIAMEN FORMS TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

HK161005 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0158 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Report by Zhuang Nuo: A Land, Sea, and Air Transportation and Communications Network Has Been Formed in the Xiamen Economic Zone"]

[Text] Xiamen, 12 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- After more than 3 years of efforts, the Xiamen Special Economic Zone has formed a land, sea, and air transportation and communications network that links it with all the large cities at home, Hong Kong, Macao and Southeast Asia.

In regard to road communications, it has extended the Fuzhou-Xiamen highway and turned it into a main line that links it with the southern Fujian delta area. There are a total of 17 vehicle rental companies in Xiamen city, which have 615 taxis and light buses. Every day, more than 20 luxurious buses run from Xiamen to Guangzhou, Shantou, Shenzhen, Hong Kong and Fuzhou.

The Sannan highway, currently under construction, which terminates at Xiamen will link southern Fujian with Hunan and southern Jiangxi. In addition, in order to resolve the traffic jam at the exit of Xiamen Island, another bridge across the sea -- the Gaoji Strait Bridge -- will be built in 2 years time.

There are four railway transport runs from Xiamen to Shanghai, Fuzhou, and Yingtian every day. This year there is, in addition, a through passenger train from Xiamen to Nanjing to facilitate economic contacts between the southern Fujian and Chang Jiang economic development zones.

Marine communications have developed most quickly. Now, there are shipping fleets that carry goods regularly and directly between Hong Kong and Xiamen and cargo ships that sporadically carry goods directly from Xiamen to Singapore, Australia, and Japan. The two passenger ships, the Gulangyu and the Jimei, which shuttle between Hong Kong and Xiamen, have carried nearly 100,000 passengers this year. This year, new passenger shipping lines have opened between Xiamen and Shanghai and Guangzhou. Xiamen has also been quickly building its docks. Since they were put into operation in 1983, the four 10,000-40,000 metric ton deep-water berths of the first phase of the new Dongdu port have loaded and unloaded several hundred 10,000-ton-grade ships. In the first 11 months this year, the Jimei container port has handled over 17,000 standard containers.

Xiamen introduced air communications and transport relatively late, but is now developing quickly. The Xiamen International Airport has already opened domestic and international air routes to Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Xian, Hangzhou, Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Japan (charters) with 34 flights a week. In the first 10 months this year, these airlines carried in and out nearly 13,000 passengers. The Xiamen Airline Company -- the first local airline company on the mainland -- bought two Boeing 737 passenger planes last month and has already put them into service. Moreover, the Xiamen airport is reclaiming land from the sea to lengthen its runway to 2,900 meters. When this project is completed, it is expected that beginning next year, Boeing 747 passenger planes will be able to take off and land at the airport.

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WORK

OW170504 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The just-concluded enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial party committee earnestly discussed the strengthening of people's congress work and the development of democracy and the legal system as two major items. At the meeting, Chen Anyu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, relayed the key points of the 24 November speech by Comrade Peng Zhen at a forum of responsible persons of provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional people's congress standing committees. Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech entitled: "Strengthen Party Leadership Over the Work of People's Congresses and Bring the Role of the Local Organs of State Power Into Full Play."

Wang Fang said: Since their establishment, people's congress standing committees at various levels in our province, under the leadership of party committees at their corresponding level, have done a lot of work on the party's central task in accordance with the Constitution and the law of local people's congresses and local people's governments. Such work has played an important role in promoting the building of material and spiritual civilizations, developing socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, bringing about a turn for the better in public order and the standards of social conduct, and strengthening the ties between the party and the masses of people. In some localities, however, the people's congresses have yet to do their work effectively. This situation is quite incompatible with the requirements of the four modernizations and the needs for developing socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, and it should be changed as soon as possible.

Wang Fang pointed out: The key to strengthening the work of people's congresses is to strengthen party leadership over them. Cadres, especially the principal leading comrades of party committees at various levels, should enhance their understanding in this regard by studying and implementing the guidelines laid down by the National Conference of Party Delegates. Particular attention should now be paid to solving four questions: 1) It is necessary to understand more clearly the great significance of establishing local people's congress standing committees. After summing up his historical experiences and lessons, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided that local people's congresses at and above the county level should establish standing committees. This was an important step in improving the basic political system of people's congresses as well as a major reform of the state political system. One of the party's historic tasks is to develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system, which is an inevitable outcome of the historical development of our country. We must unify our thinking and actions in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the National Conference of Party Delegates. 2) It is necessary to establish the concept that "the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the state." It should be understood that implementing party policies is consistent with enforcing the laws of the state. The party has led the people in formulating the Constitution and laws and in abiding by them. Leading cadres at various levels must observe the Constitution and laws and act in accordance with them. No party organization or party member is allowed to place itself or himself above the Constitution and laws or to enjoy special privileges by going beyond the limits permitted by the Constitution and laws. 3) It is necessary to adopt a correct attitude toward supervision by people's congress standing committees. The power of supervision exercised by people's congresses and their standing committees is determined in accordance with the state political system and entrusted to them by the party and the people. Party committees should vigorously support local organs of state power in exercising their power of supervision. People's congresses should dare to exercise their power of supervision and be good at it. They should discover problems, make suggestions, and help local governments solve problems and improve their work. Local governments should conscientiously accept supervision by the people's congresses. 4) In the new situation of carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world, it is all the more necessary to strengthen the development of socialist democracy and legality. To carry out reforms and open the country to the outside world in an orderly way, it is essential that we have a lively and vigorous political climate and a social environment characterized by stability and unity; we must also have a sound legal system.

Wang Fang said: We are building socialism with Chinese characteristics. What does "Chinese characteristics" mean? In my opinion, developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system are important parts of such characteristics. Party committees at various levels should further implement the party Central Committee's instructions and effectively strengthen their leadership over the work of people's congresses. They should now do their work well in the following several aspects: 1) They should put the work of people's congress standing committees on their agenda as an important item. 2) Efforts should be made to strengthen the building of the leading bodies of county and city people's congress standing committees. 3) It is necessary to give wider publicity to the legal system and educate people in it; particular efforts should be made to step up the rotational training of leading party and government cadres in the legal system. 4) Party committees at various levels should support people's congresses in exercising their functions and powers in accordance with the law. 5) They should effectively help people's congresses solve practical and difficult problems in their work.

Li Fengping, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, also spoke at the meeting. He said: The provincial party committee has attached importance to the work of the provincial People's Congress.

Under the leadership of the provincial party committee and with its support, the provincial People's Congress, government, court, and procuratorate have coordinated with one another in performing their respective responsibilities, and the relationship among them is a coordinated one. Comrades of the People's Congress should study hard, heighten their spirit, and strive to do their work well in accordance with the constitution and laws.

Comrades attending the meeting pledged to effectively strengthen party leadership over the work of people's congresses in accordance with the requirements set by the provincial party committee. They also voiced their determination to take the lead in studying the law, grasping it, and acting in accordance with it in order to set an example for the broad masses of cadres and people.

ZHEJIANG HOLDS MEETING ON IMPROVING PARTY CONDUCT

OW180005 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the provincial CPC Committee and people's government held a meeting of responsible persons of the provincial departments and bureaus, party committees of the provincial organs, and heads of the discipline inspection groups. The meeting studied ways to implement the circular issued by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on solving several serious problems in party and government organs and the guidelines of the circular issued by the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission on the plans for party rectification in the countryside.

Chen Fawen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and concurrently secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, relayed the opinions of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission on ways for organs at county level or higher to implement these two important documents, and outlined specific guidelines for this work.

The meeting pointed out that the 12th party congress called on us to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation and in social and party conduct. Three years have passed, and we have basically achieved the task of effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the two former. There is still a tremendous amount of work to be done if we are to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the latter two. We must further enhance education in party spirit, and deepen our understanding of the need to improve party conduct. All party members in party or government organs at county level or higher must earnestly study the circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council and fully understand the crucial role a party or government organ with good work style can play in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party and social conduct.

The meeting stressed that all provincial level organs must examine the work of leading organs in the light of problems exposed by party rectification at the grass-roots level, study these problems to redress them, and improve some policies, measures, and management systems in the course of reform. Unhealthy tendencies, violations of law and discipline, and economic crimes at the grass-roots level involving the provincial departments must be individually investigated. We must not allow anyone to intercede or cover for them.

HAINAN RIBAO DISCUSSES CAR SPECULATION SCANDAL

HK170917 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] In this morning's newscast, this station broadcast: A report about the arrest of Guan Xin, former provisional CPC Committee secretary and editor in chief of HAINAN RIBAO, and Zeng Shan, a member of the editorial committee of HAINAN RIBAO, for their corruption in the car speculation cases; a decision made by the Hainan Regional CPC Committee on expelling Guan Xin and Zheng Shan from the party; a suggestion put forward by the Hainan Regional CPC Committee on removing Guan Xin from the post of bureau deputy chief and Zeng Shan from membership of the editorial committee of HAINAN RIBAO; and their punishment by the judicial department according to the law. In this newscast, we are going to broadcast an article published by the editorial department of HAINAN RIBAO entitled "A Bitter Lesson Learned From the Case of Guan Xin Committing Crime."

The article says: Guan Xin and Zeng Shan are degenerates who have sneaked into our party and scums of journalists. The regional CPC Committee has made a decision to expel Guan Xin and Zeng Shan from the party, suggested that their administrative posts be taken away and that they be punished by the judicial department according to law. This is absolutely necessary and correct for maintaining the purity of party members and cadres and enhancing our party's prestige. We resolutely support the decision.

The fact that Guan Xin reduced himself from an editor in chief to an economic criminal has given us a bad experience that is difficult to come by. Seriously analyzing Guan Xin's evildoings and the causes of his crimes, and learning a bitter lesson from them, are also very necessary to us in properly carrying out party rectification and strengthening the building of a journalist contingent, in ideology and style.

The article says that Guan Xin was dishonest politically. He brazenly advocated exploiting advantages from central leadership policies, saying that Hainan was far away from the CPC Central Committee, that it was difficult for the central leadership to properly and effectively administer remote areas, and that they could do whatever they wished. In car speculation last year, he racked his brain to exploit advantages from leadership policies and flagrantly violated the state's policies, laws, and regulations. By taking advantage of his power and position, Guan Xin illegally presented a huge sum of the state's money to Hong Kong businessmen, inflicting heavy economic losses on the state.

After the central investigation group investigated and dealt with the car speculation case, Guan piped a tune contrary to the instructions of the central leadership, saying that the car business had added a glorious chapter to the development history of Hainan, in an attempt to whitewash his illegal activities. He also played various tricks to resist confession and cover his crime, trying to remain undetected. After he was arrested, he still adhered to this disgusting conduct.

The bitter lesson that Guan Xin's reduction to a criminal teaches us is that it is very important to reach political unanimity with the central leadership. All party members, party-member leading cadres in particular, must resolutely implement the party's line, principles, and policies at all times. They must not go against or oppose them, or feign compliance. Those who attempt to exploit advantages from the policies of the party and state will be punished by party discipline and state law in the end. Guan Xin was an example. Guan Xin vigorously advocated doing everything for money. He openly said that he would try every means to make money and then spend money lavishly.

To attain this end, he disregarded party policy, discipline, and the principles governing political life within the party. He also disregarded the moral integrity and self-cultivation necessary in a journalist. He got rich by foul means by illegally selling imported cars and sought private interest under the pretence of benefiting the masses. He illegally shared out service fees received from illegally selling imported cars, and wantonly issued money and material objects, regardless of repeated instructions from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Imitating a foreign capitalist, he gave and received gifts of money. Indulging in ostentation and extravagance, he drove a special car to his hometown to publicize his success, and used public funds to eat and drink extravagantly. He urged those dealing in the car business to spend more money in establishing connections. He himself set an example by using public funds to treat others. He thought his Crown car was not sumptuous, so he tried every means to get a Mercedes. All these things were done by Guan Xin in the name of reform and development. So they were more harmful and deceptive. His words and actions did indeed mislead and deceive some people who had low political consciousness.

It must be pointed out that reform is for developing the social productive force and speeding up the four modernizations. But Guan Xin sought private interest under the pretext of reform, and undermined the foundation of socialism. This was not reform, but discrediting and undermining reform. What Guan Xin did has taught us, from the negative side, to see more clearly the orientation of reform. All party members and journalistic party workers must stand in the forefront of reform, extol and promote reform, and be pioneers in carrying out reform. Meanwhile, we must guard against those swindlers who try every means to reap huge profits under the pretext of reform, and we must resolutely resist and oppose the invasion of the decadent bourgeois idea of doing everything for money.

Guan Xin was imperious and despotic. He considered everybody and everything beneath him, and dealt with people in a high-handed way. He placed himself above party organizations and refused to be supervised by people inside or outside the party. This was another important cause of his crime. As soon as he assumed the posts of provisional CPC Committee secretary and editor-in-chief of HAINAN RIBAO, Guan Xin said complacently: Now I have all powers except the power to expel and kill people. He thought he had power and turned the units under his administration into independent states, seriously violating the party's organizational principle of democratic centralism. Many important matters were decided on by him alone. He was fond of doing business secretly. He decided on all deals himself, making collective leadership a mere formality. He disregarded discipline in doing all this and became more and more audacious. He was finally reduced to common criminal from the position of editor in chief. This bitter lesson tells us that it is extremely important to strengthen the party's democratic centralism and to carry forward and develop the fine tradition of carrying out criticism and self criticism. All party members and revolutionary cadres should be models in observing party and administrative discipline, and should not be special persons outside the bounds of party and administrative discipline.

The article points out that it was by no means accidental that Guan Xin became a criminal. There was an ideological cause for his crime. He ignored the remolding of his world outlook for a long time. Under the situation and conditions of doing imported car business, his bourgeois ideology of individualism became more and more serious, and he dared to do whatever he liked. His power was not used for running the newspaper properly, but for malpractice and making illicit money. In addition to spending money lavishly, his purpose in earning huge sums of money was to show his ability and achievements. He wished to gain more power and to be quickly promoted by making a huge amount of money. His desires for money and power were closely linked. Guan Xin's degeneration shows that bourgeois individualism is the root of all evil.

At no time should party members and revolutionary cadres relax the remolding of their world outlook. Particularly in the new situation of opening up to the outside world, they must resist more conscientiously the invasion of decadent bourgeois ideas and life style. They must always bear in mind the party's endeavor, target, and objective; and serve the people wholeheartedly. They must never seek private interest by taking advantage of their power.

GUANGXI SECRETARY ADDRESSES MEETING ON MINERALS

HK130252 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Yesterday morning, the regional CPC Committee held a study meeting to study the problems of how our region can take advantage of its strong points in minerals and exploit nonferrous metals. It was resolved to build our region into the home of nonferrous metals as soon as possible.

At the study meeting, Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, first conveyed the important views of Comrade Fang Yi, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member and state councillor, on work in Guangxi. Chen Huiguang said: During his stay in Guangxi from 24 to 30 November, apart from attending the second national conference on nonferrous metal science and technology jointly held in Nanning by the China Nonferrous Metals Industrial Corporation, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Government, Comrade Fang Yi also visited the Nanning aluminum plant and inspected places, including Pingguo and Guilin. He delivered important speeches on many occasions on Guangxi's work, particularly on the problems of how Guangxi can take advantage of the strong points in its abundant mineral resources and exploit nonferrous metals as soon as possible.

He pointed out that Guangxi abounds in nonferrous metal resources and has great strong points in hydroelectricity. Nonferrous metals plus hydroelectricity are like a tiger that has grown wings. He suggested: The China Nonferrous Metals Industrial Corporation should cooperate with Guangxi in exploiting nonferrous metal resources so that Guangxi can become the home of nonferrous metals as soon as possible and the nonferrous metal industry can become one of the pillars of economic development in Guangxi. He hoped that the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee would attach importance to the strong point of nonferrous metals, work out a good plan, and carry it out by stages.

After conveying Comrade Fang Yi's important views, Chen Huiguang said: When Comrade Fang Yi came to Guangxi this time, he greatly supported our work in Guangxi. We must be determined to take advantage of the strong points of its mineral resources and speed up the building of the nonferrous metal industry. While doing well in vigorously grasping large tin ore mines and bauxite mines in Pingguo, we must do well in building other medium-sized and small mines. All prefectures, cities, professions, and trades throughout the region must vigorously support the development of the nonferrous metal industry.

At the study meeting, responsible comrades of the regional Geological and Mining Bureau and the regional Nonferrous Metals Industrial Company respectively informed the participants of the mineral resources in our region, namely, the situation in the reserves of nonferrous metal resources and in the distribution of mines over the region and of the plan and brilliant prospects for the development of the nonferrous metal industry during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Those attending the study meeting yesterday were responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, the regional people's government, the regional CPPCC Committee, and the regional Advisory Commission, including Gan Ku, Qin Yingji, and Huang Yun; and responsible comrades of the departments, committees, offices, and bureaus at the regional level.

CHENGDU MILITARY REGION TO IMPROVE WORK STYLE

HK171448 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] The Chengdu Military Regional CPC Committee recently studied earnestly the essence of the relevant central documents, compared and examined their own work in connection with reality, and formulated measures for improving work style, for correcting party style, and for consolidating and developing the achievements made in party rectification. It has decided to do six things:

1. When going to grass-roots units, they should refuse to accept entertainment in excess of the scale. They are not allowed to drink wine or accept native and local products and other gifts. Those in violation of these regulations will be criticized in public circulars and punished economically.
2. They will correct meeting style. In the future, no souvenirs will be issued at any meetings. The scale for boarding expenses for meetings should be adhered to and no special banquets will be given for any meetings. No sightseeing visits will be arranged.
3. Subsidies from production income should be given regardless of military rank. Whether leaders of the military region or ordinary soldiers, they will receive equal subsidies.
4. Reception work will be carried out in strict accordance with the regulations stipulated by higher authorities. They will refrain from ostentation and extravagance.
5. They will simplify celebrations marking New Years Day and the Spring Festival. It is absolutely impermissible to issue money, to present gifts, or to treat others. Only tea will be served when entertaining guests.
6. Unified arrangements will be made to investigate and verify, as soon as possible, some typical cases and to deal with them publicly. This should be used as material for education in party style and party discipline.

XIZANG LEGAL SYSTEM CONFERENCE OPENS 10 DEC

HK160334 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 10 December, a regional conference opened in Lhasa on publicity and education on the legal system. The regional CPC Committee and the regional people's government hosted the meeting. Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional people's government, the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee, the regional law popularization leadership group, the Political and Legal Commission, the regional People's Higher Court, and the regional Public Security Department, including Dan Zeng, Jiangcun Luobu, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, (Tudao Duoji), Yang Zongxin, Feng Xiangquan, (Hao Zhitong), Zi Cheng, and Baimaduojie, attended the conference.

Dan Zeng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the conference. In his speech, in light of realities, Comrade Dan Zeng talked about all leftist expressions in the aspects of politics, economics, nationalities, and religion. When he analyzed the reasons for leftism, Comrade Dan Zeng said: Since the third plenary session of the CPC Central Committee, our CPC Central Committee has proposed that it is necessary to bring order out of chaos and to carry out thoroughgoing reform. It has also conducted discussions on the issue of the criterion for truth throughout our country.

Prior to 1980, discussions on the issue of the criterion for truth had not been basically conducted in our region. The missed lesson has not been made up penetratingly enough since 1980. Ideologically, the work of bringing order out of chaos has not been done well. Education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution has basically been conducted perfunctorily and superficially.

Comrade Dan Zeng said: Our region was a serious disaster-stricken area because of the Great Cultural Revolution. During the Cultural Revolution, long-standing brilliant national culture was sabotaged, patriots of the superstructure were persecuted, struck, and destroyed, and the prudent and stable policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee for our region were criticized. Because education in thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution was not conducted well, the ideological line has not been corrected and cadres at all levels have dealt with people and deeds with the same views they had and the same method they used during the Cultural Revolution, some of the policies of the CPC Central Committee have not been really implemented.

Comrade Dan Zeng said: The enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee not only unified the views on the situation but also saw the problems existing in the excellent situation. Moreover, it further corrected the ideological line, defined our region's future tasks and objective of struggle, strengthened the interests of cadres at all levels in the work of nationalities and religion, and enabled them to fully understand the importance of strengthening ideological and political work.

Dealing with this regional conference on the legal system, Comrade Dan Zeng said: This conference is very important. The tasks of publicity and education on the legal system are very arduous. The legal system must be first publicized to cadres at all levels, young people, and juveniles. In particular, leading cadres must study and know the law. Second, the legal system must be disseminated to urban residents. At present, it is most important to do propaganda work well and to popularize legal knowledge to improve the morals and customs of the whole society.

The conference is expected to last 8 days.

YUNNAN MEETS ON CURRENT WORK STYLE OF ORGANS

HK150904 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Excerpts] This morning, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting in the hall of its organs of responsible comrades of the CPC committees and party groups of the departments, committees, offices, and bureaus at the provincial level. The meeting was held to convey the circular of the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on solving several serious problems in the current work style of organs, to convey its decision on implementing this circular, and to demand that CPC committees and party groups at all levels really improve the work style of the organs and eliminate all corrupt phenomena.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Zhu Zhihui conveyed to the comrades present at the meeting the circular of the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on solving several serious problems in the current work style of organs and the decision and demands of the provincial CPC Committee on seriously implementing the circular of the General Offices of the central authorities and State Council.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Li Shuji spoke at the meeting. He said: The circular of the central authorities is an extremely important document. The implementation of this circular is an important measure for implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization, really correcting party style and the work style of the organs, and eliminating all corrupt phenomena. We must heighten understanding, unify thinking, attach a high degree of importance to this, take a serious view of this, and solve several serious problems existing in the current work style of organs. In his speech, Li Shuji stressed the following four points:

1. It is necessary to fully understand the seriousness and harm of the unhealthy trends of organs. By no means must we lower our guard. We must see that some serious problems that have existed in the work style of party and government organs, as sharply pointed out in the circular of the central authorities, have also existed to different degrees among party and government organs in our province, and that some are fairly serious. Although these things have happened in a small number of units and among a small number of working personnel, they have jeopardized the prestige of the party and government among the masses, corrupted party style and the general mood of society, and hindered the smooth progress of reform and the four modernizations. The cadres and the masses are very dissatisfied with the unhealthy trends existing in the work style of our organs. If we do not resolutely eliminate them, our organs will surely be divorced from the masses and serious consequences will occur. Therefore, solving several serious problems in the work style of the organs is an important matter. It is an important issue that has a bearing on whether or not CPC committees at all levels and government organs can really win people's support, on pushing forward reform still better, on guaranteeing the smooth progress of all aspects of work, and upholding and developing the excellent situation in stability and unity, and it has very important political significance. We must be determined and take effective measures to solve these problems as soon as possible.
2. Leading cadres and leading organs at all levels must set an example, begin with themselves, and take the lead in changing their work style. The correction of party style is a key to correcting the general mood of society. When party and government organs establish a good work style, they will play a key part in the basic improvement of party style and the general mood of society. All working personnel, particularly leading cadres at all levels, of the party and government organs must clearly understand that we are the public servants of the people, that we do not seek personal gain, and we are honest in performing our official duties, and they must wholeheartedly serve the people. This is what we should do at the very least.
3. It is essential to link the solution of several serious problems in current work style of organs closely with the implementation of the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the strengthening of the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and party rectification. We must focus on enhancing the cadres' ideology and consciousness and on strengthening the party members' concept of party spirit. We must persistently and firmly grasp it well.
4. While really doing well in grasping ideological education, we must strictly enforce party and government discipline, strictly act in accordance with the regulations and laws of the party and government and with the legal system, and really correct the unhealthy trends.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial Advisory Commission, provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, provincial People's Congress, provincial government, and provincial CPPCC Committee, and responsible comrades of the departments, committees, offices and bureaus at the provincial level, and from universities, colleges, people's organizations, and Kunming City party and government.

Issues Circular

HK150920 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The General Offices of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and provincial people's government recently issued a circular demanding that all places seriously implement the circular of the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on solving several serious problems in the current work style of organs, really correct unhealthy trends, and eliminate all corrupt phenomena. The demands of the circular of the General Offices of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government are as follows:

1. CPC committees at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to the solution of serious problems existing in the current work style of the party and government organs and take a serious view toward them. The spirit of the circular of the General Offices of the central authorities and State Council completely conforms to the realities of our province. Through study, we must unify our ideology and thinking and resolutely implement it. We must clearly see that unhealthy trends such as vying with each other to buy imported cars; indiscriminately sending personnel abroad under various pretexts; squandering public funds for the purpose of travel, giving dinners, and gifts; taking advantage of powers to engage in commerce for profit; earning unlawful income; and even practicing fraud and committing blackmail, extortion, speculation, and deception, have existed to different degrees among party and government organs in our province. Some are fairly serious. We must sufficiently understand the seriousness and harm of these problems and not lower our guard. We must resolutely and seriously solve problems in the work style of the organs.

2. To investigate and solve the problems existing in the work style of the organs, we must adopt the method of linking the taking of the lead by leaders with supervision by the masses. Party organizations of all places and departments must convey to all working personnel the circular of the General Offices of the central authorities and State Council as it is and organize them to study and discuss it in conjunction with realities. Party organizations of all places and departments must mobilize to expose the unhealthy trends in the organs. Leading cadres must set an example, study the document well, conscientiously conduct investigations, take the lead in changing their work style, and implement the series of instructions of the central authorities and State Council on correcting unhealthy trends. This is the key to rectifying and correcting the work style of the organs.

Prior to the Spring Festival, the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government party group, and CPC committees and party groups of all places and departments must each hold a meeting on the regular activities of their organization and, in accordance with the spirit of the circular of the General Offices of the central authorities and State Council, ask the masses to put forward views, investigate the main problems one by one, seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism, publish accounts of the situation under investigation and the views on handling the problem for all working personnel of their own organs, and accept the masses' criticism and supervision.

3. It is necessary to resolutely curb unhealthy trends and to strictly enforce party and government discipline. All organs must seriously curb all unhealthy trends discovered. They must conduct sample investigations in a planned way of the situation in curbing unhealthy trends in their subordinate units. In accordance with the relevant policies and regulations, those whose cases are serious and who have evil effects on the masses, whoever they may be, must be severely dealt with. Those who conceal the true facts, practice fraud, and set obstacles in the course of investigation must be dealt with more severely. The responsibility of the leaders must be investigated and affixed. Those who continue to indulge in unhealthy trends after study and investigation must also be severely punished. In the course of rectifying the work style of the organs, we must pay attention to summing up. We must apply positive and negative typical examples; penetratingly conduct education in party spirit, party style, party discipline, and observance of law and discipline; and really strengthen ideological and political work.

4. It is essential to strengthen leadership and define duties. The provincial CPC Committee has decided that Comrades Li Shuji, Liu Shusheng, and (Cui Yuanqing) will be responsible for this work. CPC committees and party groups of all places and departments must directly exercise leadership over and be responsible for investigating and dealing with the problems in work style of the party and government organs in their own areas and systems and the problems in the work style of the organs of their own departments. They must also assign leading comrades to take charge of this work. They must organize crack work groups to grasp this work. Under the leadership of the CPC committees and governments, discipline inspection commissions and political and legal committees at all levels, the CPC committees of organs, and auditing, industrial, commercial, and financial departments must regard as their important task the solution of several serious problems in the current work style of the organs. They must do their best to do this work well.

5. It is imperative to study and put forward the measures for improvement and to establish feasible regulations and systems so that the cadres, the masses, and functional departments concerned can exercise supervision and close the loopholes.

6. Before the Spring Festival, all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, and all departments at the provincial level must each make a special report to the provincial CPC Committee and provincial government in regard to the situation in investigating and dealing with the unhealthy trends in the organs.

BEIJING BUREAU DIRECTOR PUNISHED FOR CRIMES

HK170717 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0336 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the city's People's Procuratorate recently cracked a serious economic criminal case. Twenty-one cadres, including Ma Xueliang, director of the city's Public Utilities Bureau, were punished in accordance with the law.

Authorized by Ma Xueliang, director of the Public Utilities Bureau and deputy secretary of the bureau's CPC Committee, Huang Yuqian [7806 3768 0051] and Liang Guoan [4731 0948 1344], working personnel of the grid management office under the city's Public Utilities Bureau, last October established the "Heping Gas Engineering Company," with Ma Xueliang as honorary president, Huang Yuqian as manager, and Liang Guoan as assistant manager. In just 6 months or so after the establishment of the company, Huang, Liang, and some other people illegally obtained a total of more than 1.53 million yuan by exaggerating the costs and work involved in some building projects, indiscriminately asking the higher levels for everything, and selling business bank accounts. Supported by Huang and Liang, these people shared 1.08 million yuan privately among themselves, squandered 400,000 yuan, and gave bribes totaling 130,000 yuan to relevant leaders and collective units.

For neglecting his duty, inciting Huang and Liang to carry out illegal activities, and accepting bribes amounting to several thousand yuan, Ma Xueliang has been expelled from the party and arrested by the judicial departments. Of 22 other people involved in the case, 10 were arrested according to law, 5 are out on bail, and disciplinary action within the party and administrative measures have been taken against another 7.

It is reported that among the 22 people there are veteran cadres of over 30 years standing in the party, newly promoted young people, and special class model workers. In just a short spell of 8 months, they took part in corruption, took bribes, and privately shared public money amounting to 270,000 yuan.

The party committee of the gas company under the city's Public Utilities Bureau has been reorganized. In a commentator's article, BEIJING RIBAO today pointed out: Villains are like a mirror. The degeneration of Ma Xueliang and his like is really shocking and provides food for thought.

BEIJING CORRECTS THREE UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES

OW160801 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- To ensure the smooth implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, to guarantee the healthy development of the economic reform, and to maintain a stable and unified political situation, complying with the central leading comrades instruction, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, government, and Discipline Inspection Commission have taken effective measures to resolutely correct unhealthy tendencies. They have concentrated their energy in accomplishing three tasks.

Holding A Meeting on Hitting Hard at Economic Criminals

Since the second half of last year, the number of economic crimes in Beijing has risen. To deal stern blows at criminal economic activities, Beijing Municipality held a meeting on 26 November on taking concrete steps against economic criminals. At the meeting, 13 economic criminal cases as well as the sentences for 23 criminals were announced.

Of the 13 criminal cases, 5 involved bribery (with 6 criminals); 4 involved speculation and profiteering (with 7 criminals); 3 involved corruption (with 9 criminals); and 1 involved fraud (1 criminal). Of the 23 criminals, 21 were sentenced to jail terms ranging from 1 to 15 years; and the other 2 were given probation terms to be carried out by the units they formerly belonged to.

The mass meeting had a tremendous impact on the whole municipality, and the masses' reaction was strong. They maintained that the meeting was a success, conformed to the common aspirations of the people, and fully demonstrated the power of law and policy.

Resolutely Correcting the Unhealthy Tendencies in the Building Industry, Reforming the Building Contingents

The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee has decided to carry out an all-round reform in the building departments in the current winter-spring period. The major contents of the reform are establishing a correct guiding ideology, correcting the unhealthy tendency of using one's authority to seek selfish ends, reforming the building contingents, and strengthening enterprise management, thereby raising their construction quality, social results, and enterprise credibility. The reform also requires the fulfillment of "three integration," namely, integration with the current economic reform, and integration with the completion of construction projects.

On 15 November, the municipal CPC Committee and government held a mobilization meeting on reforming the building profession. Zhang Baifa, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, gave a mobilization speech on the reform's purpose, significance, major contents, method, and steps. Speaking at the meeting, Mayor Cheng Xitong stressed that the reform relies on the will of each individual and that emphasis should be placed on leading bodies at all levels in resolutely correcting the use of one's authority to see personal gain, including the unhealthy tendency of pursuing interests for one's own small groups. He stressed that initial results should be achieved in the current winter-spring period; and that the reform should be continued for the next several years in order to achieve great results. The mobilization meeting has had a strong impact among the cadres of various companies. They have pledged to perform their work meticulously and make their construction project meet all quality requirements.

Since the mobilization meeting, the building industry departments of the whole municipality have taken positive actions. Leading cadres at all levels have held various forums and heard views within the enterprises and in various quarters of the society by going out to seek comments and inviting others in to give their views. Some construction companies have evacuated and returned buildings they have long occupied to their original owners and checked and stopped all unreasonable fees and charges.

Taking Decisive Action, Striking at Train Ticket Scalpers

The municipal CPC Committee and government invited leaders of departments concerned to a meeting to study and plan for the work of dealing with and punishing train ticket scalpers and improving public order at the Beijing Railway Station and the various ticket windows. The Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau and the Beijing Railway Public Security Branch Bureau have formed joint special groups to maintain public order at the ticket windows. They have sent 90 cadres and policemen and some 20 railway staff members and workers to carry out checks at the Qianmen office and three other ticket offices. Some 41 cases of illegally selling train tickets for profit involving 53 persons were discovered. Two of these cases involve "ticket" gangs. Departments concerned are now trying these cases.

At present, Beijing's railway departments and railway public security departments have initially worked out measures to prevent and deal with ticket scalping to ensure good public order at the railway station during the New Year and other festive holidays. The municipal CPC Committee is determined to continue the work of improving public order concerning the sale of train tickets and to achieve results in this regard for the sake of improving social order.

NEI MONGGOL'S 1980-1985 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

SK180528 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Agricultural production of our region has grown steadily for 5 successive years. Compared with 1980, grain output showed a 52-percent increase in 1985, averaging an 8.8-percent increase every year; and the output of oil-bearing seeds and beets showed an increase of 200 and 210 percent, respectively, greatly exceeding the quotas stipulated in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Such an achievement fully reflects the power of party policies, and also represents the results of our region's early implementation of the household output-related contract system, great emancipation of its rural productive forces, implementation of the principle of "emphasizing forestry and animal husbandry," improvement of the ecological environment, and wide application of scientific farming.

Grain production of our region has fluctuated for many years. During the period of more than 3 decades before the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, grain output experienced ups and downs. It exceeded 10 billion jin in 4 years, with the highest in 1975 in which 10.36 billion jin was registered. The highest per-mu yield was 168 jin, which was registered in 1979. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, natural conditions were not favorable every year, but the situation in agricultural production improved each year. Grain output was 10.2 billion jin in 1981, 10.6 billion jin in 1982, 11.2 billion jin in 1983, and 11.89 billion jin in 1984. This year the grain output was 12.1 billion jin, and per-mu yield 236 jin. During the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the region produced 55.99 billion jin of grain, showing an increase of 8.28 billion jin over the Fifth 5-Year Plan period, which registered an output of 47.71 billion jin. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the average annual grain output was 11.198 billion jin, increasing by 17.4 percent over the 9.54 billion jin of the Fifth 5-Year Plan period. In 1980, the per-capita amount of grain was 423 jin in the region. It increased to 601 jin in 1985. In 1980, only eight banners and counties attained self-sufficiency in grain supply. In 1984, 40 banners and counties achieved self-sufficiency after balancing purchase against marketing, amounting to 75.4 percent of the region's 53 major grain producing banners and counties.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, crop structure of our region was readjusted to become more rational. While increasing per-mu grain yield, efforts were made to reduce grain acreage from 58.235 million mu in 1980 to 51.322 million mu in 1985, a decline of 11.9 percent. Cash crop acreage increased from 9.166 million mu in 1980 to 13.712 million mu in 1985, an increase of 49.6 percent. Two major cash crops -- oil bearing seeds and beets -- were developed on an unprecedented scale. The output quota of 1 billion jin of oil-bearing seeds stipulated in the Sixth 5-Year Plan to be fulfilled by 1985 was already overfulfilled last year. The output of oil-bearing seeds reached 1.5 billion jin this year, 200 percent over 1980.

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY ON IMPROVING PUBLIC ORDER

SK180457 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] In his speech at the provincial meeting to exchange experiences in making a comprehensive effort to improve public order, which ended on 17 December, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: In making a comprehensive effort to improve public order, we should try our best to improve the quality of the people. This is a radical measure, and should be developed patiently.

Comrade Sun Weiben said: To improve the quality of the people, the most fundamental way is to vigorously strengthen ideological and political work. At present, we should mainly conduct education on lofty ideals, morality, education, and the sense of discipline, and strive to enhance ideals and sense of discipline and laws among the people, with the stress on the young people. Adhering to the principle of combining the macro-administration with the micro-administration, all localities should be practical in conducting education among young people and in preventing them from committing crimes.

Comrade Sun Weiben said: To comprehensively tackle problems of public security, we must strengthen the leadership of CPC committees, and establish and perfect the commanding and working organs for the overall administration over public security. At the same time, these organs should make persistent efforts to raise their ability for making policy decisions and giving guidance and service, and should resolutely and vigorously arrange for the fulfillment of the tasks for comprehensively tackling public security problems.

He said: We must further enhance the understanding of leaders at all levels. All those localities and units that have yielded desirable results in comprehensively handling criminal cases have commonly realized that their success has been credited to the attention of the entire party, the key is to enhance the understanding of leaders at all levels.

Comrade Sun Weiben said: The reason we attach importance to the comprehensive tackling of problems of public security is that it constitutes a basic measure for consolidating and developing political unity and stability and for guaranteeing a long period of order and stability as well as an important guarantee for creating a favorable economic and social environment for economic structural reform and for smooth and sound development of the reform. On the one hand, we should adhere to the general principles of reform and opening to the outside world, and on the other, we should adhere to the principle of comprehensively tackling problems of public order and security. We should struggle against all forms of corrosive bourgeois ideas and work style, and deal strict blows to all kinds of serious criminal offenses. This is the only way to ensure the development of our reform toward correct orientation and accomplish the strategic goal of building China into a powerful and modernized socialist country with Chinese characteristics.

At the meeting, Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a report on further developing the work of making a comprehensive effort to improve public order.

JILIN SECRETARY ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK171310 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] From 12 to 16 December, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee held a rural party rectification work conference in Changchun to draw up a comprehensive plan for the province's rural party rectification work.

Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the conference and delivered a speech. He called on rural party organizations at all levels throughout the province to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the circular issued by the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission on the rural party rectification work plan in the course of party rectification, realistically strengthen leadership, have a good understanding of policies, resolutely do a good job in the province's rural party rectification work, and fulfill the party rectification tasks put forward in the circular of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission with high standards and good quality.

The conference conscientiously studies the circular of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission on arrangements for rural party rectification, relayed the guidelines of the forum held by the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission on the rural party rectification work of five provinces, proceeded from reality while studying and discussing the province's arrangements and plans for rectification in townships and towns, and put forward very good suggestions for revising the plans.

Comrade Gao Dezhan presided over the conference held on 16 December. Comrade Gao Di gave a speech at the conference on how to do a good job in the province's rural party rectification work. In his speech, Comrade Gao Di stressed: To fulfill the province's rural party rectification task with high standards and good quality, we should, first, fully understand the importance, the necessity, and the pressing need of carrying out rural party rectification. He pointed out: Ours is a province where agriculture accounts for a fairly large proportion. The rural population accounts for approximately two-thirds of the province's total population, and the number of rural party members accounts for more than one-third of the province's total number of party members. Rural areas occupy a decisive position in our province's overall work. Therefore, doing a good job in rural party rectification affects not only the overall situation of our province's work, but also provides a guarantee for making continued efforts in rural reform and in the implementation of the party's various rural policies. It is also an important link for achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in the general mood of society. It is of practical and great significance in the province's present and future rural anti-disaster and self-salvation work.

Through comprehensively analyzing the province's situation with regard to the rural party organizations and the party-member ranks, Comrade Gao Di expounded on the necessity and urgency of making rural party rectification successful. While discussing how to conscientiously implement the central authorities' principles and policies on making rural party rectification successful in the course of party rectification work, we should resolutely implement the central authorities' principle that calls for solving problems and not turning things into a mess, the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient, and the guidelines in using party rectification to guarantee and promote reform and economic development; enable rural party rectification work to really and deeply help in the development of the rural reform, further strengthen the rural productive forces, further invigorate the rural economy, and further display the enthusiasm of peasants in production; and should consolidate and develop the hard-won excellent rural situation. To this end, all localities, in the course of party rectification, should set strict demands on themselves, overcome the existing liberalism of not daring to criticize and struggle against evil persons, things, ideology, and work style, and prevent and avoid the adopting of the past leftist way of doing things. As for the broad masses of party members and party-member cadres, we should educate them by positive measures and examples and focus our work on enhancing their ideological awareness.

As for a small number of party members who have committed serious mistakes, particularly those who have taken advantage of reform to seek personal gain; those who have engaged in speculation and cheating to entrap the masses and used other illegal means to defraud the country in an effort to seek sudden huge profits; those who have abused their powers to seek personal gain at public expense, to give and accept bribes and to line their pockets under the pretext of invigorating the economy; those who have ignored the repeated instructions of the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee and wasted public funds on lavish wining and dining and wantonly appropriated collective property; those who have taken advantage of their special privileges in their own trades to seek personal gain, to create difficulties for the masses and to extort money from them, to count on their power connections to resort to coercion and commandism, and to seriously infringe upon the interests of the masses; and those who have persistently practiced fraud to cheat the higher and the lower levels in an effort to seek political capital and economic benefits, we must exert efforts to punish them in the course of party rectification and by no means should they be treated over-leniently.

In his speech, Comrade Gao Di also put forward specific and explicit demands with regard to strengthening leadership over rural party rectification work. Furthermore, he also called on the various localities to combine rural party rectification work with the work of dealing blows to economic crimes, popularizing legal education, and rectifying the work style of organs. At the same time, he also called on provincial, city, prefectural, and county party and government organs to pay attention to the problems reflected by the party rectification units at the lower levels; strive to improve the ideology, work, and work style of the leading organs at all levels within a short time; and gradually improve the relevant policies and systems.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Gao Di said: We must enable the broad masses of party members and party-member cadres in the rural areas to enhance their awareness, to strengthen party spirit, and to foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people through the rural party rectification. We should eliminate the leftist influence through party rectification, overcome outdated ideas and concepts that obstruct reform, and deepen the development of the rural economic structural reform. Through party rectification, we should also strengthen the building of the party and the leading bodies so that the rural leading bodies at all levels will have a correct ideology and an honest and upright work style, will unite as one, be filled with vitality, and be capable of leading the broad masses of peasants to follow the path toward common prosperity on the basis of public ownership.

Also attending the conference held on 16 December were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the party rectification leading group of the provincial CPC Committee, including Wang Daren, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Li Yaquan, (Fu Qingyuan), Hui Liangyu, and (Li Deming).

ZHAO RECOMMENDS NEW 'ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY' GOAL

HK180150 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Dec 85 p 2

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "China Stresses 'Economic Diplomacy'"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec -- According to well-informed sources, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently held a work conference attended by Chinese diplomatic envoys to other countries. Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang spoke separately at the conference, putting forth a new principle of "economic diplomacy." This is another significant development in China's foreign affairs work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China made an overall readjustment of its diplomatic principles and raised the slogan of "peace and development." On this basis, it has recently formed the principle of "economic diplomacy," characterized by foreign affairs work serving "peace, development, and the four modernizations."

It has been reported that at the meeting, Zhao Ziyang pointed out: In the future, one of the indications of whether or not our foreign affairs work is being done well will be whether or not a new situation has opened up in China's "economic diplomacy." He emphatically said: If economic diplomacy is carried out well, it can also promote political diplomacy. To suit the needs of this new principle, the conference urged that in the coming period, apart from doing the work in their particular area (that is, familiarizing themselves with the political situation of the countries where they are stationed), our diplomatic envoys in foreign countries should also serve as "specialists in other fields of endeavor" and do economic work so as to promote economic exchange between China and other countries.

Premier Zhao went on to point out: At present China enjoys great prestige in the international community. What it says carries considerable weight. In doing foreign affairs work, we should take advantage of this favorable situation and make new contributions for world peace and development and for creating a new situation in China's four modernizations.

TA KUNG PAO ON GROWTH IN SINO-E. EUROPEAN TRADE

HK171044 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 17 Dec 85 p 2

["Political Talk" by Shih Chun-yu: "China Boosts Trade With Eastern Europe"]

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng is visiting Eastern Europe at the moment. On behalf of the Chinese Government, he signed a new trade accord with Czechoslovakia in Prague the day before yesterday. Li will also visit Bulgaria later and will sign another trade accord there.

The Sino-Czechoslovak trade accord will be valid from 1986 to 1990. This period will coincide with China's Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic and social development. According to the accord, the gross volume of barter trade between China and Czechoslovakia in the coming 5 years is to grow by more than 100 percent over the previous 5 years. China will export to Czechoslovakia farm products, textiles, and mineral products in exchange for machinery equipment, cars, and steel products. In this way the two countries will help supply each other's needs. The long-term trade accord to be signed between China and Bulgaria, which will also be valid for 5 years, will bring about a tremendous growth in bilateral trade. The barter trade accord between China and Hungary for next year was also signed in Beijing yesterday.

Opening the Market Through Various Channels

East European countries take the planned economy as the key link in their economy. Although the absolute value of trade between China and East European countries remains relatively low, the trade between the two sides can be developed as scheduled and steady growth can be achieved. In promoting economic cooperation by bilateral accords, the parties concerned can give consideration to their own needs and the distribution of resources will not be monopolized by a single bloc.

The section concerning foreign economic trade and technological exchange contained in the proposal for the Seventh 5-Year Plan adopted at the National Conference of Party Delegates last September pointed out that it is necessary to continue to consolidate and develop existing markets, actively open up new markets, and establish and expand trade with other countries and areas in the world.

China's policy of opening up to the outside world means to open up to both Western capitalist countries and East European socialist countries, and to foster cooperation with the vast number of developing countries. To cope with the harsh economic situation in the world, China has to open up diversified markets. For example, with regard to textiles, while protectionism is on the upsurge in the United States, the Soviet Union and the East European bloc have become the second largest market for Chinese textile products.

There Are No Conflicts of Fundamental Interests

During his talks with Li Peng, Czechoslovak Premier Strougal suggested that the two countries seek cooperation in markets in third countries. By this suggestion, he may have meant concerted efforts to make further breakthroughs in foreign trade by making use of the two countries' different foreign relations.

What Li Peng said during his current visit to Eastern Europe mainly covered two aspects. Apart from discussing economic and trade cooperation, he talked about China's progress in construction and her peaceful foreign policy. Li has made no remarks on any third country's political performance or military posture.

A parliamentary delegation from the GDR has been visiting China for the past 2 days. When meeting with the delegation, NPC Chairman Peng Zhen pointed out: China and the GDR, both of which are engaging in socialist construction, have no conflicts of fundamental interests between them, and the development of friendship and cooperation is a trend of the times.

The Soviet Union Condemns Shultz

Li Peng's visit to Eastern Europe coincides with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's visit to the same region. The latter has arrived in Romania from West Berlin and is planning to visit Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Shultz delivered a speech in West Berlin, declaring that the United States "does not accept the Soviet Union's concept regarding Eastern Europe, including the GDR and East Berlin, as a part of her sphere of influence." In Bucharest, Shultz said he "would pay respects to Romania for the independent stand that she has taken on various occasions."

Shultz's visit to the three East European countries after the Geneva summit gives people the impression that it is a "response" to Gorbachev's visit to the Western Europe's France last month before the summit. In this connection, the Soviet official spokesman has openly condemned Shultz for his attempt to divide and intervene in the East European "camp" and spoil the hopes of detente resulting from the Geneva summit.

MOVES TO CURB CRIMES BY OFFICERS' CHILDREN NOTED

HK170911 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 15 Dec 85 p 6

["Special Dispatch From Guangzhou": "A Guangzhou Military Regional Meeting Decides to Step Up Education in the Legal System in View of the Increase in Crime Among Officers' Sons and Daughters"]

[Text] This year, serious crimes have been noticed among children of some officers of organs of the Guangzhou Military Region. This has aroused the attention of the Guangzhou Military Region Headquarters, which demanded that the party supervise cadres, cadres look after their children, and various measures be taken to strengthen education in the legal system among officers' sons and daughters. The department concerned revealed that a few days ago, the Guangzhou Military Region Headquarters summoned the leaders of the departments directly under it and of the administrative organs concerned to discuss problems concerning educating their children. The departments directly under the headquarters called a meeting of the security committees of the party branches of the various departments and bureaus of the headquarters to study the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and to transmit the requirements of the headquarters. They also invited some cadres of the public security offices stationed in the military region to brief the meeting on cases of illegality and crimes by officers' children, and organized the participants to visit an exhibition of cases of illegality and crimes by officers' children. They also discussed measures to step up education in the legal system among officers' children:

1. The party branches of the various departments and bureaus of the headquarters are required to make giving officers' children education in the legal system an important aspect of spiritual civilization so that family, social, and school education can be closely linked.
2. Parents should set a good example for their children in becoming people with ideals, morality, cultural knowledge, and discipline, and should stop the circulation of unhealthy newspapers and magazines.
3. It is necessary to form a responsibility system of giving education to officers' children and to adhere to the principle of the party taking charge of cadres and cadres looking after their children. Party groups are responsible for solving problems arising among children of officers at the section level and party branches are responsible for solving problems arising among children of officers at department and bureau levels. With regard to officers who have been transferred to other units or to civilian posts but whose families still live in compounds of their original units, the party branches of their original units should be responsible for the children of these officers. The quality of education given to officers' children constitutes an important condition for assessing cadres and for selecting advanced party branches and civilized families.
4. It is necessary to pay attention to typical examples, to award the good, and to punish the bad. Party branches should make a monthly analysis of the education given to officers' children, and the headquarters should make a biannual appraisal of the education.

It was reported that a system was established in the compounds of the organs of the headquarters after the meeting, and that illegal activities have declined among officers' children since then. Some officers' children who had had their "names registered" at the public security offices were willing to confess their problems and correct their mistakes after being educated by their parents.

DEMobilized OFFICERS TO BE PAID INCREASED SALARY

HK091009 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 8 Dec 85 p 5

["Special Dispatch From Beijing": "State Council and Central Military Commission Notice Says Demobilized PLA Officers Who Become Cadres To Be Paid Increased Salaries Commensurate With Their Posts"]

[Text] In a notice on increasing the salaries of demobilized PLA officers issued on 29 November, the State Council and the Central Military Commission pointed out that the salaries of all officers whose demobilizations were approved after 1 July 1985 are to be fixed according to the civilian posts commensurate with their original ones in the Army. This is primarily because the wage system has been reformed and the existing regulations on the salaries of demobilized officers are not suited to the new system.

It is stipulated in the notice that the salaries of officers whose transfer to civilian work was approved after 1 July 1985 should be fixed according to the civilian posts (including technical posts) commensurate with their original posts (including technical posts) in the Army.

The salaries of the officers transferred to government departments and institutions are to be fixed according to their administrative ranks and their commensurate posts in civilian work and in accordance with the state documents concerned. The salaries of those officers who previously received salaries according to their technical ranks in the Army should be fixed, after their transfer to civilian work, according to the salaries of military or political officers commensurate with their technical ranks.

The basic salaries of officers transferred to enterprises and other units should be fixed according to the total amounts of the basic salaries of those transferred to government departments and institutions who take up the same posts (including technical ranks), and enjoy the same administrative ranks, the salaries paid according to one's specific job, and the subsidies paid according to the length of one's military service, reduced by 10 yuan (5 yuan each for nonstaple food price subsidies and administration-related bonuses incorporated into the basic salaries). These cadres will no longer be affected by the current reform of the enterprise wage system. Their subsidies, which are issued according to the length of their military service, will not be increased every year but, like other workers and staff members, they may continue receiving nonstaple food price subsidies. The bonuses and other welfare benefits will be issued according to the regulations of the units concerned. The officers transferred to those enterprises issuing subsidies linked to length of service may receive the subsidies according to the standards laid down by the enterprises. However, they are not entitled to receive both the subsidies issued according to the length of military service, which was originally incorporated in their salaries, and the subsidies issued according to length of service.

It is also stipulated in the notice that officers at the battalion or regimental level who had been transferred to civilian work before 30 June 1985 and who had been assigned to relatively low posts should be given appropriate preferential treatment in determining their salaries. The specific methods are to be determined by the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in accordance with the actual conditions.

The notice pointed out that the regulations on the salaries of demobilized military officers have been adopted because the reforms of the wage system in government departments and institutions and for military officers have been carried out since 1 July 1985 and the existing regulations on the salaries of demobilized military officers are no longer suited to the new ones and should be revised accordingly.

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